THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS

THIRD EDITION

THE NEW NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Strength of the Fleet Under Admiral Porter.

64 VESSELS AND 597 GUNS.

It is known that a powerful fleet, under command of Admiral Porter, with a land force under General Butler, left Hampton Roads two days ago for the South. Its destination is not announced; but important news may be expected at any moment.

Admiral Porter's fleet numbers sixty four vessels, carrying five hundred and ninety seven guns—a force sufficiently formidable to indicate serious work is at hand.

The fleet is composed of the following vessels:—

FLAG-SHIP.

Steamer *Malvern*, 5 guns—D. D. Porter, Admiral

FIRST DIVISION.

Commodore H. K. Thatcher, commanding.

	Guns.		Guns.
Colorado	50	Howqua	5
Nyack	7	Isaco	5
Ares	5	Monticello	7
Grand Gulf	9	Agawam	9
Fort Donelson	5	Huron	5
*Rhode Island	10	Mohican	7
Mahaska	7	Cherokee	5
James Adger	10	Tahapoosa	9

SECOND DIVISION.

Commodore Joseph Lanman, Commanding.

	Guns.		Guns.
Minnesota	53	Nereus	8
Mackinaw	9	*Fort Jackson	10
Seneca	5	Osceola	9
Kansas	5	Ecua	5
Yantic	5	Juniata	9
Massasoit	9	*Keystone State	9
Gettysburg	5	Calypso	5

THIRD DIVISION.

Commodore James F. Schenck, Commanding.

	Guns.		Guns.
Powhatan	19	Mattabesett	9
Umbilla	5	Emma	5
Mount Vernon	6	Naco	5
Lilian	5	Brooklyn	26
Shenandoah	10	*Alabama	
Cambridge	7		

FOURTH DIVISION.

Commodore S. W. Godon, Commanding.

	Guns.		Guns.
Susquehanna	14	R. R. Cuyler	9
Tristam Shandy	5	Wanash	50
Quaker City	10	Vicksburg	9
Gov. Buckingham	5	Peyton	5
Victoria	5	Marmora	9
Dunbarton	5	Penuvian	9
Montgomery	9	Tuscarora	10
Britannia	5	*Santiago de Cuba	9

DIVISION OF IRON CLADS.

Commodore William Radford, Commanding.

	Guns.		Guns.
New Ironsides	18	Canonicus	2
Sangus	2	Inciator	2
Mahopac	2	Monadnock	4

*Vessels marked thus (*) are designated for hospital purposes.

The *Monadnock* will be the flag ship in the attack; the *Little Ada* will act as the despatch-boat and tender to the flag-ship.

CORTINAS' LATE BRUSH ON THE RIO GRANDE.

His Own Account of the Affair.

The following is a translation of a bulletin issued in Matamoras on the 15th:—

We have just received by express the following communication from His Excellency, General Don Tomas Mejia:—

IMPERIAL MEXICAN ARMY, MEJIA'S DIVISION, CORTINAS' BRIGADE, CAMP GUERRERO, November 13, 1864.—Your Excellency:—I have the honor to inform you that at 6 o'clock this morning I reached this city, with the forces under my command, since which time the enemy's advance, stationed on the banks of the river, opened fire upon me with their sharpshooters.

After some skirmishing between the forces, and not being able to find a ford to cross and offer them battle in the fort occupied by them, which attack they seem determined to resist, I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Don Jose M. Zenaga, commanding the brigade, to dismount the companies Mier and Camargo, and deploy them as sharpshooters upon the left bank of the river surrounding the city, until we should find the ford for the cavalry. The enemy immediately posted a force to oppose our crossing. We succeeded, however, and dislodged them from the uneven ground occupied by them. That portion of their army being routed fled precipitately, our forces continued their march to charge upon the rear of the fort, and while this was being done, I, with the remainder, attacked the front of the works.

The obstacle of the crossing of the river overcome and the dispersion of guerillas accomplished, I charged upon the remainder of the enemy in the fort (which was built in the streets of the city), which was done at half-past one in the afternoon.

In this encounter the enemy lost four killed and seven taken prisoners. The rest of their forces fled dispersed in various direction, leaving in our possession some arms and horses. We had only one man slightly wounded. By another courier I will send from Excellency a detailed account. I send only at this time a statement of the dead and prisoners.

I have the honor to state to your Excellency that the conduct of the officers and men under my command is worthy of them, leaving nothing to desire, and I congratulate your Excellency upon this triumph, obtained over the enemies of order.

Expressing to your Excellency the assurances of my distinguished esteem, I am your obedient servant, JUAN N. CORTINAS,
General of Brigade.

List of killed, wounded, and prisoners of the action of November 13, 1864:—

Killed—Colonel Modesto Vargas, Lieutenant-Colonel Mariano Gonzales Hinojosa, Major Commanding Apolino Puente, Lieutenant Reyes Castenon.

Prisoners—Capt. Alfano Benavides, wounded; Lieutenant Hilario Jaques, Second Sergeant Teofilo Vela, Corp Jose Maria Benavides, wounded; Esteven Cirilo, Rulocio Adame, Eustorio Marrico, Camilo Lascano, Martin Gonzales, wounded; Felix Adame. JUAN N. CORTINAS.

CAMP GUERRERO, November 13, 1864.

—Quan Ding is dead. Quan Ding was a political agitator in Cochin China, who urged revolt against the French influence there. We are assured that since the death of Quan Ding the district of Go-Kong is quite tranquil.

—At the present time the city of Florence is crowded with strangers, coming to enjoy the splendors of the new Court.

—General Todleben has been lately visiting the iron works at Sheffield, and other manufacturing towns in England.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 19.

Tax on Whisky.

The Ways and Means Committee have been considering the tax on whisky this morning, and will recommend the House to fix the time for a tax of two dollars on the 1st of January, instead of February, as in the present law.

Vote of Censure.

The House this morning passed a vote of censure on the Government for its conduct of our foreign relations.

Rebels Give up Savannah.

The latest Richmond papers give up Savannah.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 19.

HOUSE.

Mr. Davis (Md.) offered the resolution reported by him on Thursday, and which the House then tabled, declaring that Congress has a Constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States; that it is the duty of the Executive Department to respect that voice, &c.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to—yeas 42, nays 75.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A New Commission.

BALTIMORE, December 19.—A new order has been issued by General Wallace, forming a new Military Commission in this city, of which General Alexander McCook, United States Volunteers, is President; and Major Lord, First Delaware Cavalry, Judge Advocate. The other members of the commission are Major Caleb Bates, Major George M. Dennett, Captain George E. Head, Captain F. W. Alexander, Captain W. G. Egerton, Captain J. D. Ayres, Lieutenant Wharry, and Lieutenant Cunningham.

Many highly important cases are to be tried before this commission. For a large number of the accused John Wills, Esquire, is counsel. General Wallace deserves high credit for selecting so appropriate and intelligent a commission.

A New Command.

General Wallace constitutes the counties of the Eastern shore of Maryland, viz: Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, into a new command, known as the Eastern shore of Maryland, over which Brigadier General Kelly will have command. His headquarters will be at Salisbury. All accounts from all our armies are highly cheering, while the Anaconda is squeezing Rebeldom to a sure death.

LAUNCH OF A GUNBOAT.

PITTSBURG, December 19.—The iron-clad gunboat *Monongahela* was successfully launched this morning from the ship-yard of Mason & Snowden, of South Pittsburg. Over one thousand spectators witnessed the affair. The *Monongahela* is to receive her outfit at Cairo, and will leave for that port in a short time. She will draw about twelve feet of water.

Owing to the sudden breaking up of the ice, considerable damage has been done to property along the river, and several coal-boats have been lost.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The Opposition Company's steamer *Golden Rule* sailed to-day at noon. Among her passengers were the following Philadelphians:—Mrs. J. McMurtrie and family, Mrs. McGonigle and family, John McFetrish and others.

Arrival of the "City of Cork."

NEW YORK, December 19.—The steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool on the 30th, arrived at this port this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

Movements of Captured Rebel Generals.

BOSTON, December 19.—The Rebel Generals Marmaduke, Cabell, and Gordon passed through Boston yesterday, on their way to Fort Warren.

SIEGE OF SAVANNAH.

Letter From Admiral Dahlgren—He is Co-operating with Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The following letter from Admiral Dahlgren to the Secretary of the Navy was received to-day:—

WARSAW SOUND, December 14, 1864.—Hon. Gideon Welles:—I write this in the same cabin with General Sherman. He came around here with General Foster to meet me.

I was engaged in buoying Savannah river to push up an iron-clad to assist in attacking Savannah by water, and left this morning to visit this place, where I have the *Passaic* and *Pocasset*, then to Ossabaw, where is the flag-ship and *Seneca*, in the hope of communicating with General Sherman. Meanwhile, he had just walked over the fort, Mcallister, that guards the Ogeechee, and descended to the flagship. General Foster came in afterwards, and brought him here.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN.

From the Shenandoah—Guerilla Atrocities.

A letter from Headquarters Army of the Shenandoah, dated December 14, says:—

There are no new movements to report in the Army of the Shenandoah. The troops are erecting comfortable cabins for winter quarters, and everything indicates continued quiet. The guerillas, only, mar the peace of the camp occasionally by forays upon foraging parties caught incautiously too far away from the main body of the army, &c.

Three union families, who were yesterday moving to Winchester from Romney, were attacked in the mountains by some of McNeil's parts of bushwhackers, from Moorefield. One of the men made a brave defense of his wife and little ones, showing fight, and for a considerable time keeping the marauders off, but they finally overpowered him, and he fell in the presence of his family by the deadly fire of the cowardly crew he was contending with.

They then detached the horses from the wagons, and leaving the families to shift for themselves, made off. The people finally reached Winchester in great distress and destitution. The murderous outrage has justly provoked a deep feeling of indignation in this army.

—Mansfield mountain (White mountains), as appears by recent measurement, is four thousand three hundred and eighty-nine feet high. This is one hundred and ten feet higher than usually supposed.

THE PRESIDENT'S REVOCATION OF GEN. DIX'S ORDER.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The following was to-day officially promulgated:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 17, 1864.—The President directs that, except in certain cases of persons proceeding to an American port by sea, no traveler shall hereafter be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country without a passport. If a citizen, the passport must be from this Department or from a Minister of the United States Minister or Consul abroad; if an alien, from the competent authority of and countersigned by a diplomatic or consular agent of the United States. The Agent or Consul of the United States, in granting the passport to be countersigned, is directed to apply especially to persons proposing to proceed to the United States from the neighboring British Provinces, to the effect that no person will be strictly of foreign birth, or who is not a citizen, soldier, and naval, in the service of the United States; and the State service of the said offices are requested to aid as practicable. It is expected here that no foreigner exempted coming by sea in the manner aforesaid will be obstructed, or any other persons who will be put on their way hither before intelligence of such regulation could reasonably be expected to reach the country from which they may have started.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The disapproval by the President of General Dix's order relative to future raids from Canada, has excited some surprise here, as the order met with almost universal approbation. It is understood, however, that it was induced by official assurances from the Canadian authorities that every possible effort should be made to bring the St. Albans raiders to justice, and that such measures should be taken as would prevent any similar demonstration in future, and promises to keep Rebel refugees under strict surveillance hereafter.

OUR NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The New Supreme Court—A Solid Block of New England Granite in Position.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—A large and distinguished assemblage was present in the Supreme Court room to-day, to see Mr. Chase take his seat as Chief Justice. Seldom have the venerable walls inclosed more men of eminence in the various professions and pursuits of life, or a more attractive representation of the women of America.

It was impossible to forget that the present Court room was the old Senate Chamber, hallowed to our memories by Clay, and Webster, and other great souls that had battled for Constitutional freedom.

There is no ceremonial about the installation of a Chief Justice. It was evident that the crowd was disappointed in this respect. They rightly imagined that, as the office is of so high dignity, the new incumbent would be inaugurated with some solemnity. But there was nothing of the kind, beyond that which the characters of the principal participants, and especially of the leading personage, imparted to the scene.

Yet, in many respects, it was a memorable spectacle. I stood again in the area of that chamber which had so often resounded to the stirring eloquence and matchless logic and patriotic sentiments of the orators and statesmen who had elevated the fame of American Parliamentary elocution to a level with the noblest exemplars in ancient or modern times. I saw it again filled with the most eminent men in politics, in letters, and in professional life; and with the beauty and grace of feminine loveliness—all attracted to do honor to the elevation of one whose talents and worth only had raised him to the greatest honor of his profession—that of presiding in the highest tribunal of the nation.

Mr. Chase's history is one which ought to be carefully studied by young men conscious of manly faculties and honorable ambition. Many who started in the race of life with him have become eminent in literature or science, or their professions or business occupations. But, by a peculiar combination of natural gifts and steady application to that which he had the best opportunities of completely mastering, he has gone ahead of his contemporaries. He has certainly been most fortunate as a public man, notwithstanding his heavy cares and laborious engagements. His countrymen and the world award to him the reputation of a virtuous understanding, solid powers cultivated by study and experience, putting him for any position to which he may be called.

It was gratifying to notice in the assemblage several of the most prominent political opponents of Mr. Chase—among them the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Reverdy Johnson. Within the bar were the venerable Thomas Ewing of Ohio, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Orville H. Browning of Illinois, Mr. Carlisle, of Washington, etc. The daughters of the Chief Justice, Mrs. Sprague and Miss Chase, were courteously accommodated with chairs just below the bench, surrounded by a brilliant throng of ladies from different parts of the country.

The Judges entered from their private room on the left of the Chamber, the procession led by Mr. Justice Wayne, of Georgia, Mr. Chase being next in order, Judge Wayne, who is truly a gentleman of the old school, distinguished for his mingled suavity and dignity of manner, remained standing while Mr. Chase read from a manuscript, in a clear, firm, emphatic tone, the Chief Justice's oath of office.

The commission from the President, countersigned by the Secretary of State, was then read by the Clerk, the new Chief Justice took his place in the centre of the Bench, and the installation was over. The ordinary business of the Court forthwith began, and the crowd immediately dispersed. I overheard a gallant officer remark:—"Well, there is a solid block of New England granite placed in its proper position!"

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Despatch from the War Department to the Governor of Ohio.

COLUMBUS Ohio, Saturday, December 18, 1864.—The Governor has received the following despatch from the Secretary of War:—

WASHINGTON, December 17, 9.45 A. M.—Governor Brough:—The great battle between the United States forces, under Major-General Thomas, and the Rebel army, under General Hood, before Nashville, resulted yesterday in a great and decisive victory for the Union army. The Rebel army has been broken and routed. A large portion of its artillery and a great number of prisoners were captured.

This triumph has been achieved with small loss to our army. General Thomas reports that his loss has been very small—probably not exceeding 3,000, and very few killed.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Battles of Thursday and Friday—How Hood was Outmanœuvred at Every Point.

As the details of the recent great battles near Nashville come in, it is clear that not only was the Rebel General Hood completely outmanœuvred, but outfought at every portion of his line.

The position he occupied was one of his own choosing, about two miles in the rear of the first taken up by him when he appeared before Nashville, and to which he fell back on learning that an attack had been ordered—it seems, for Tuesday, but postponed for the reason just stated. With the dawn of Thursday, the 15th, the artillery along the whole Federal front opened on the Rebel line.

At 9 o'clock our forces advanced to the attack in the following order.—General Steadman's Corps occupied the left; the 4th Corps, commanded by Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood, the centre; and General A. J. Smith's Corps the right.

The cavalry force was stationed on the extreme right, and the 23d Corps formed the reserve. In pursuance of the plan of battle adopted at a council of war held at General Thomas' headquarters on the previous day, General Steadman's command made a heavy demonstration on the Rebel right, and so completely were they deceived that they massed the main portion of their forces at that point.

When the Rebel left had been thus materially weakened, the 4th Corps and General Smith's Corps assaulted it, and succeeded in doubling up a portion—one division—and compelling the whole line to fall back. Here several pieces of artillery, constituting an entire battery, were captured. In the meantime, however, on the Federal left, the only reverse of the day had occurred, if it be proper to use the word reverse.

The brigade under Colonel Grosvenor attacked what proved to be a strong line of the enemy, and were, after a spirited fight, compelled to retire. The Rebels, after their success on the left, had fallen back to a strong line of works. Cannonading was continued all the morning, and at 1 o'clock another advance was ordered. "In twenty minutes," the despatch says, "our forces had possession of the Rebel works," the enemy retreating to another line.

From the hills so suddenly deserted by the rebels our batteries were immediately posted, every inch of ground abandoned by them but quickly occupied by our forces, who slowly, but steadily advanced. At 2 o'clock the battle was at its height. At 3 o'clock, our whole line being engaged against the the entire Federal line advanced upon the Rebel position.

Only short space took was turned in a remarkably short space of time, and now the contest became fiercer than ever, the Rebels making any time during the day, the ground they had made efforts to recover, but finally the whole line seemed to have become shaken, and finally the whole fell back in the utmost disorder-stricken, and of the dying columns of their. The pursuit continued until nightfall—large numbers of prisoners being captured, and, as General Thomas' despatch informed the public, the Rebels were now at a distance of some eight miles, pursued day's fight was ended, and the Federal commander had secured possession of the Franklin pike, one of the three lines absolutely of vital importance to Hood in securing his retreat. The other roads were still left open to him, covered by his army, and to obtain these another battle became necessary.

On Friday, therefore, the Rebels were attacked in their new position; and General Thomas's stirring despatch conveys the impression that not the slightest reverse was suffered by our forces. The Rebels were everywhere driven, and at nightfall their army, broken in two, was retreating in hot haste over the Granny White and Franklin pike, the ground it had abandoned being covered with the small arms thrown away by the panic-stricken foe. Forty-nine pieces of captured artillery had arrived at Nashville, and over five thousand prisoners. But, what is better than all, we have the assurance, from General Thomas himself, that the pursuit of the enemy would be continued in the morning (saturday), and we know, from experience, the meaning of such a statement from such a commander.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 39. NOON, 42. 1 P. M., 42½. Wind, W.

A SUB-CONTRACTOR IN TROUBLE.—This morning a sub-contractor named James Mooney was arrested, and taken before Alderman Welding by Officer Hance, of the Reserve Corps, upon the charge of not paying his employees. About thirty females were present at the hearing. The evidence elicited showed that they had been in the employ of Mooney, who is carrying on business in Chesnut street, above Fifth, about four weeks, during which time they had received some of them fifty cents, and others about one dollar per week, the balance of their wages being withheld. This morning they refused to go to work unless they were paid up.

Mooney alleged he had not the money. A few of the girls were very poorly clad, and one or two of them had been compelled to leave their boarding-houses, not having the money to meet their board bill. Mooney, before leaving the Alderman's office, paid off some of the girls, and entered bail for his appearance this evening, by which time he has promised to settle with the others.

DISHONEST SALESMAN.—William Gilpin, aged about nineteen years, has been arrested by Detective Samuel Henderson, upon the charge of robbing his employer, a hatter, doing business at Sixth and Chesnut streets. The accused has been suspected of robbery for some time, and the services of Detective Henderson were secured. The latter visited the store on Saturday, taking with him fifteen one dollar notes, upon all of which he had placed a private mark. The officer purchased three hats, tendering the marked notes in payment thereof. A short time afterwards the accused was arrested, with some of the marked money in his possession. He confessed to the officer having been engaged in the theft for a long time, and having stolen altogether about three thousand dollars. He was committed for trial.

ARRIVAL OF A SWEDISH FRIGATE.—This morning a number of the officers and crew of the Swedish frigate *Vanadis*, which arrived at our Navy Yard yesterday, were on shore, and visited several places of interest in the city. The *Vanadis* is a steam frigate of about 2500 tons. She carries 22 guns, all on her berth deck. In appearance she resembles the United States sloop-of-war *Lancaster*, being about the same size and the same model. The firing of the salute yesterday drew a large number of persons to the foot of Washington avenue, and the impression was generally entertained that a United States vessel had arrived with favorable news.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning James Shurkley, of Upper Darby, was run over and killed by his own team, at Thirtieth and Market streets. His horses took fright from the whistling of the locomotive.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—Wall et al. vs. Hammond & Son. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $2691.

The City of Philadelphia vs. The Citizens' Passenger Railway Company. This was an action to recover the tax required by law to be paid by defendants upon their declared dividends upon stock. On behalf of defendants the point was raised that the tax is only required to be paid upon the dividends on the paid-up capital, and not upon the authorized capital, as is claimed by the city. The Court reserved this point, and directed the jury to render a verdict for plaintiff for $6934.

The City of Philadelphia vs. The Gray's Ferry Railroad Company. This was a similar action to the above. In defense, the act of Assembly of April 29, 1864, was set up, providing that the tax shall only apply to the paid-up capital. The question of law in this case was also reserved, and the jury were directed to find for the plaintiff. Verdict accordingly for the plaintiff for $1396-51, the amount claimed for 1861, 1862, and 1863.

The City of Philadelphia vs. the Second and Third Street Passenger Railroad Company. This was still another action for tax on dividends. The act of incorporation expressly declares that the tax shall be upon the excess of dividends over six per cent. The same points of law as in the previous cases were recited, and the jury were instructed to find for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, $2305 80.

Margaret Ruthoff, by her next friend, vs. Richard Berry and Elizabeth Berry. This was an action to recover damages for slanderous words spoken by Mrs. Berry in regard to plaintiff. There was no defence, the counsel whose name was signed to the plea of defendant not appearing and seemingly having made no preparation to defend the suit. Jury out.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Thompson and Ludlow.—The Court is engaged to-day in the hearing of argument on exceptions to auditor's reports.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—Little was doing in the Quarter Sessions this morning. But one undefended case of larceny and an assault and battery case were tried.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, December 19.

Last week closed upon a steady Stock Market; but it was not an exciting one in any respect. All parties are awaiting, calmly, the action of Congress upon financial measures, the receipt of decisive news from Sherman, and the close of the usual holiday festivities, before beginning accounts for the fresh rise. It is admitted, upon all hands, that we are on the eve of a great speculative excitement. The steady approach of old winter, with his frost and snow, impedes great army movements in Virginia; yet the expenses of the war go on with undiminished force, and the bountifulness of the wealth of the nation finds ready outlet in the thousand different expenses of the army. In financial centres, large sums of money are unused, awaiting the opening of the New Year, and prices of most of the dividend paying securities, estimated by the price of gold, are very low, in fact, are lower than for eighteen months past. This state of affairs can no more last than cloudy and stormy weather; and we shall soon have a sort of sunburst of speculative light which will cheer the wondjer, inspire the hopeful, and set the shrewd of bulls racing on 'Change. The in antics, sagacious are buying quietly *now*, turkey week, and before we eat our January tions trebled, and the volume of stock transactions to their eyes in size, bold and venturesome up as a prediction, and coming. We venture this a note of it."

The Oil shares have been first, by the explosion of the geist, caused, bubble, which damaged a good it Island souls, and made the public rather hopeful stories; second, by the quarrel on 'Change tween the two Boards of Brokers, which an almost total cessation of business in oil shares in both rooms. Towards the close of the week one of these causes partially disappeared. It is stated that harmony is about being restored among our noisy neighbors, brought about by an amicable proposition of the "Old Board," which has opened its doors, during the early morning hours, and also at the afternoon "call" at 3 o'clock, to all the operators of the other room who are candidates for admission, or who are upon the half-pay list. This embraces most of the active men of the other room, and has "turned the flank" of the opposing forces," and led to large desertions and some Tomonic swearing. The German operators, who are largely in the majority of those "not invited," and who are consequently "left out in the cold," are not amiable.

This was a brilliant piece of strategy, and entitles the party who suggested it to high military honors. If some of our generals would only imitate it, we should soon have half the Rebel army under the old flag. Some of the more ambitious and dissatisfied spirits of the Old Board express a hope that ultimately a Public Board will grow out of the present excitement, and that the movement now suppressed will yet bear ripe fruit. We regard all such suggestions, however, as *Bosh!* It is only throwing a tub to the whale. It is a sort of patting of the "bad boys" on the head, and promising them, if "good," ginger-bread for Christmas.

The facts are, that the outer works of the "Independent Public Board" have been carried, the guns spiked, and the leading insurgents are prisoners of war.

As to the other cause, the Walnut Island explosion, there is an effort to clear the ground of the dead and wounded, and to "put things in shape again." Parties have been up to the well, and have come back with fresh promises and more delightful prospects. They declare that "the well," like Mr. Reed's friends in Lehigh, "must do better;" but in the face of this, we have published in THE TELEGRAPH two cards, which throw cold water upon the project. Mr. Alexander G. Cattell declines being known as godfather to the bantling, and Mr. J. C. Brown states that he "was on the Island on the 3d of December, and the well at that time was not yielding fifteen barrels of oil daily." This is a sad business. The first story was of a well producing "six hundred barrels," which dwindled down to "fifty," certified to by the officers of the Company, and now comes Mr. Brown's statement of "fifteen." Verily, it reads like the boy's story of "fifteen thousand million cats," which, under paternal cross-examination, were reduced to *two*.

All this only impresses upon us the more strongly the propriety of the course we have urged in these columns, upon the really good Oil Companies, a plan that a number have adopted, *i. e.*, to set forth the true state of their properties in the public journals, vouched for by the proper authorities.

It is not our province to estimate the value of the various oil shares, and with the rage that has set in no warning would, probably, be heeded. Speculation will go on, fools will have burned fingers, and all sorts of stories will float about the Exchange as to wondrous flowing wells.

Our readers can believe as much, or as little, of the various stories, as pleases them, and no more. There are quite enough of them afloat to allow choice of a reasonable selection. Even if the Walnut Island and some others do not flow a pint of oil, there are a plenty which are said to do so, and so we shall have the old rampant race in oil shares, or all signs will fail in the speculative arena.

The companies whose wells are producing largely are now reaping large returns, and in these money can be very profitably invested. Indeed there is no investment that will pay one-half the return for the money. Our readers must use, however, every proper business precaution, keep out of the circle of speculative excitement, and decide wisely, if they do not wish to add to the number, already large, of those who have made permanent investment in shares that have lost all chance of a market, and are but worthless paper in the hands of those whose sanguine temperaments rendered them the easy dupes of designing men.

The Philadelphia and Tideout, to which we alluded some time since, has also had an increase of luck. The Company have erected an engine of greater power, and are now receiving from one well about eighty barrels, and have another one being sunk, which has yielded twenty-five to forty barrels per day, with indications of the latter being a fine producing well. One thing is creditable to the holders of the Philadelphia and Tideout—they are not making a stock-gambling operation of their stock, but are very quietly buying the shares—the old holders being the purchasers, and not sellers of the stock. This confidence has inspired a disposition among holders to keep what they have, and consequently we see but few transactions in the stock quoted. This company has but 50 000 shares.

The Egbert has declared a dividend of 2 per cent, and there are promises of an extra dividend this month, from the sales of oil just completed at the present high rates for petroleum. Complaints are made that the Secretary answers no questions of the stockholders.

Reading has declared its dividend of fifteen per cent. on stock, and since the price of the shares is quoted, dividend off. It is the purpose of the bull interest to carry the price above the figure at which it was quoted before the dividend, i. e. 68, which, with the dividend, would make the shares equal to 78. This was done last spring, the stock being put up, between January and the early part of April, from 60 to 82. The same party, with additional recruits, declare their intention and ability to do the same thing again. With the abundance of money, and the large business of the road, the task will be rendered easy on the first revival of speculation. The present sales are mainly the dividend shares to which the old holders are entitled. In other words, the shorts supply one hundred and fifteen shares for every hundred sold, and the extra shares gradually find their way into the market.

The various dividend-paying railway and canal shares are steady at quotations, any significant rise being temporarily retarded by the decline in gold.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 19.
200 sh s Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third st.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$500 U S 6-20s 103 5

FIRST BOARD.

$1 000 U. S. 10-40s 93¾
$1 000 Penn 5s 93¾
$2 000 Union Canal bds 53¾
$2 000 Reading bds 20 ..... 88¾
$ 600 Union R R 10
$2 000 Lehigh 6s 76
100 sh Excelsior 1¾
200 sh Maine 3¾
100 sh Minerals 2¾
100 sh Phillips 5
200 sh Tidioute 2
100 sh Oil Creek 6½

20 sh Girard Bank 56
200 sh sch s coal 35¾
100 sh 3d div 41
3 sh Reading R 68 87¾
5 Penn s R 56 65
Gold, 9 a 10 ..... 4 35
10 a 6 Lith 20
1 sh Leh Val R 50 61¾
70 sh Hoyt s 2¾
100 sh Oil Creek B 30 ..... 2¾

Quotations of the principal Coal and Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	2¾	3	Pope Farm Oil	7	8
Big Mountain Coal	5¾	6¼	Densmore	7¾	8
N. Y. & Sch. Coal	11	12	Dassel Oil	8¾	8¾
Green Mt. Coal	4	4¾	McElhenny	6¾	7¾
N. Carbondale	2	..	Bonaria Oil	..	2
New Creek	1	1¾	Ocanesta	2	2¼
Frazer Farm Coal	6¾	..	Rondel Demaker	9¾	10
Clinton Coal	1	1¾	Gibbard	2¾	2¾
Keystone Zinc	1¾	..	Story Farm	2	2¾
Excelsior Oil	1¾	..	Bruner	1¾	1¾
Big Tank	2	..	Egbert	8	8¾
Cherry Run	7¾	8¼	Curtin	15	16
Oil Creek	8	8¼	Phila & Oil Creek	1¾	1¾
Maple Shade Oil	3¾	..	Bull Creek	3	3¾
McClintock Oil	5	5¼	Germania	1 1	1 16
Pennsylvania Per	2	..	Corn Planter	..	7
Perry Oil	4½	5	Briggs	5	5¾
Mineral Oil	2¾	..	Rock Oil	2¾	3¾
Keyspore Oil	1¾	2	Farr Farm	3¾	3¾
Phila. & Tideout	..	..	Globe Oil	..	1¾
Creasy Oil	..	..	School Oil Creek	2	3
Watson	3¾	4	Upper Economy	..	2
Kenzie	2¼	3	Walnut Island	3¾	3¾
Great Western	3	3¾	Eldorado	2	2 1-16
Brewster Island	1	..	St. Nicholas	4¾	4¾
Atlas	1¾	..	Phillips	..	2
Harrison	1¾	2	Tarr Homestead	1¾	1¾
Dunkard	¾	1	Caldwell	7¾	7¾
Mingo	6¾	..	Hyde Farm	4¾	5
Venango Oil	¾	1	Krause	1¾	1¾
Dillon Farm	2	..	Cow Creek	2	2¾
Beacon Oil	..	1	Cherry Run	..	20¾
Seneca Oil	6¾	..	Allegheny & Pine	..	1¾
Franklin Oil	1¾	1¾	Turtle Run	..	2¾
Howe's Bay Oil	1¾	..	McCrea & Sherry	..	2¾
Lewis Oil	10¾	11	Burning Spring	..	5

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	213	215
American Silver, 5's and 10's	198	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	193	..
Spanish Quarters	193	
Paper Currency	½ dis.	¼ dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

10 A. M.	223	11¾ A. M.	215
10¼ A. M.	221	12 M.	212
11¼ A. M.	216	12¼ P. M.	214
11¼ P. M.	217¾	12¾ P. M.	214½

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Flour has a declining tendency; sales of 6000 barrels at a decline of 20 cents. State, $7 0000 50; Ohio, $10 85@11; Southern, $10 50@13 00. Wheat is very dull and no sales 2@3 cents lower. Corn nominal. Beef dull, at $10@22 for new prime mess. Pork lower; old mess, $37 00@38. Lard heavy at 20@20½c. Whiskey dull; $2 per gallon is offered for white, $2 05 is asked.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig E. H. Barnard, Crowell, Barbadoes, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Lorena, Sapperton, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Pilot's Bride Keenan, Fort Barrancas, Scudders & Carson.
Schr S. N. Smith, Shurley, Boston, Pace & Bro.
Schr Calawassah, Hix, Portsmouth, Knickerbocker & Caldwell & Co.
Schr C. E. Raymond (new), Higgins, Boston, Captain.
Schr Sarah & Mary, Morris, Dover, James Barratt.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Aurata Clark, 15 days from New Orleans, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Owen Gibbs, 7 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Edwin Reed, Goodenough, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Coal agents for self and Coal Co.
Schr S. N. Smith, Stanley, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Aryan Eye, Townsend, 10 days from Key West in ballast to J. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr C. E. Raymond (new), Higgins, 1 day from Cape Henlopen, Del., in ballast to captain.
Schr Clayton Frame, Laws, 2 days from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Mount Vernon, Smith, 1 day from Dover, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr T. P. McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Sarah & Mary, Morris, 1 day from Dover, Del., with corn to James Barratt.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1864.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Lines Around Petersburg—Dispositions of the Union Army—From North Carolina—A Federal Advance on Kingston—Rebels Report Its Repulse—The War in East Tennessee—Hood's Army Estimated at 45,000—Gen. Burbridge's Raid on Saltville—Rebel News from Sherman—Storming of Fort McAllister—Dahlgren's Fleet off Savannah, Ga.—Inefficiency of the Conscription.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Friday.

Nothing worthy of notice has occurred on the military lines north of the James River. Four-fifths of GRANT's army is now on the south side. The Sixth and Ninth Corps are at the front, and the Second and Fifth are in reserve. On the lines north of the Appomattox all intercourse between the pickets of the two armies has been stopped by peremptory orders from their respective Generals.

Warren's Troops.

Prior their expedition to and return from Hallifield, treated the country people with the harshness and cruelty now commonly practiced by Yankee raiders. Most of the dwelling houses on their route were burned and the owners beaten and otherwise maltreated. As the raiders were much more savage on their retreat than on their outward trip it is to be presumed they sought to punish the defenceless country people for the injury inflicted on themselves by General HAMPTON's bold troopers.

The *Examiner* says—The lines of Richmond and Petersburg remain quiet. The whole force of the enemy from Fort Darling on the river now consists of negroes, with the exception of two companies of white men to work the cannon in Fort Harrison itself. Our men do not fire on them at present.

The Advance on Kinston.

The Goldsboro *State Journal* of the 13th says that the enemy, who were announced on yesterday as advancing upon Kinston, were met on yesterday at daylight, and after a brisk engagement were driven back, our forces still pursuing. Still further reinforcements have been sent to Kinston amply sufficient for any force the enemy can bring to bear at that point. Lieutenant-Colonel STANN's promptness and courage has thus easily frustrated an attack upon Kinston, which, if successful, might have resulted in serious consequences.

Starr's Report.

KINSTON, Dec. 12, 1864.—Having been reinforced I sent the breastworks at daylight to find the enemy, and discovered him in considerable force on the Neuse road, two miles from town. He showed two pieces of artillery and five or six hundred infantry. After a brisk engagement of thirty minutes he was driven across the southwest bridge, destroying it behind him. Our cavalry and infantry are still pressing him.

J. B. STARR,
Colonel Commanding.

From East Tennessee—A Proclamation by General Breckinridge.

From the Richmond Whig.

On the 10th General BRECKINRIDGE issued the following proclamation:—

Protection having been guaranteed to all citizens of East Tennessee who, having entered the Federal service, shall in good faith return home and confer upon their pursuits as peaceable citizens; this privilege is hereby extended to all who, not having belonged to the Confederate army have come within the lines of the enemy to avoid service, or for other reasons. Such as are above or below the military age shall not be required to perform military duty, and all shall be free from punishment, except such as had been guilty of murder and other high crimes. All citizens and soldiers are requested and enjoined to receive with kindness those who avail themselves of this order, and to cultivate such a spirit as will put an end to the internal strife and domestic warfare which has so long desolated this portion of the State.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Major-General.

From Middle Tennessee.

Captain REYNOLDS, of the army, who has just reached Montgomery, informs the Montgomery *Advertiser* that the day he left Cherokee Nomination was received from General RODDY Bridge—that all the Federal posts southeast *quarter* has had been called in, including Clan Carrollton, port, and Stevenson. The La a Van Wort, was information from a gentleman last week, who whose brother's neighborhood either in Chattanooga on was it believed there were states that there were.

Boogs or Bridgeom Atlanta.

Any this side *register* has learned through a gentleman Atlanta, that dwelling houses in

The city left in much better condition than was reported. It is only the business portion of the city that was demolished. The City Park has not been converted into a cemetery, as has been reported, nor were the vaults in the cemetery desecrated. The Yankees erected a monument in the cemetery, bearing an inscription to the memory of the gallant Twentieth Corps. They shot down their worn-out horses in the streets. As reported, the enemy burned all the unoccupied houses between Atlanta and Decatur. Decatur was not much injured. The Court House and other public buildings were left standing, with the exception of the depot.

Calling Out the Militia.

Governor CLARKE, of Mississippi, has issued his proclamation calling upon the militia of Noxubee, Winston, Holmes and Yazoo counties and all south of that line to assemble without delay at Sunmalt, Brandon and Meridian. Persons just from Corinth, Miss., state that every soldier en *route* for the Army of the Tennessee is detained at that place. An officer in arms "clarion," that the troops collecting there are being organized into regiments in anticipation of any raid that may be attempted by the enemy to cut the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. A train of arms and ammunition for the Trans-Mississippi Department was recently captured near Jackson by the Yankees.

From North Georgia.

The *Whig* says, information from North Georgia says the railroad is very effectually destroyed. The Yankees, however, did not destroy the Etowah bridge, contenting themselves with half sawing in two some of the timbers.

There is no longer a Yankee garrison in Northern Georgia. An army officer who has been in Decatur, Autauga, since the evacuation of that post by the Federal forces, says it is the most strongly fortified position he ever inspected.

The Storming of Fort McAllister.

The *Examiner* says:—An official despatch from General BEAUREGARD, received yesterday, states that the enemy stormed and carried Fort McAllister on Wednesday. The same despatch mentions the appearance of an increased number of the enemy's vessels at the mouth of the Savannah River.

The fall of Fort McAllister does not by any means involve the loss of Savannah, but will necessitate the reinforcement of troops defending the city. There was some heavy artillery on the fort, and it will be remembered that an experimental attack of the Yankee iron-clads on the position about fifteen months ago was successfully repulsed. Fort McAllister commanded the entrance to the Ogeechee river, and has prevented the enemy heretofore from ascending the river.

We believe here are other works further up the stream which would render the navigation of the stream by the enemy extremely uncomfortable.

[In this the very latest from Savannah, received here up to Sunday, 11 P. M., and is only two days later than the transport Fanny's departure from Charleston, shows the story brought by returned prisoners to be a mere cam. rumor.—ED. INQUIRER.]

Raid on Saltville.

The *Examiner* says, speaking of the Union raid on Saltville, "General BRECKINRIDGE's force were, when last heard from, at Bull's Gap, in Tennessee, with BURNSIDE in his neighborhood. It appears that BURNSIDE sent his whole mounted force around towards Southwestern Virginia, without being discovered by our troops and reached Bristol without the slightest warning, at 6 o'clock in the morning.

What the strength of this force may be is wholly unknown, and what was the damage it was able to do at Bristol is entirely a matter of supposition. It is not probable that much harm could have been done at that point. But the enemy has not paused at Bristol. He pushed on through Abingdon, and yesterday, at 11 o'clock P. M., reached Saltworks, eighteen miles this side of Abingdon and the nearest point on the Virginia and Southwestern Railroad to Saltville, the goal of this expedition. If the enemy takes the place he will burn the buildings and break some of the salt kettles if he can.

This act is, however, easier said than done. They can only be broken with the heaviest sledges. All that pieces of damage can be repaired, and he cannot stop the fountains from sending out the brackish water he may do, he will not stop long at Saltville, for he knows that BRECKINRIDGE's army will soon be on his back. But he will not retreat by the way he came, but pass by his old route through Russell county and out at Pound Gap. We have great fears that he may get safely off in that way.

We have read letters from several naval officers to whom the plan has been submitted, and they express their entire approbation of the proposed amendment. Among those who have thus expressed favorable opinions we may mention Commodore FORREST, Captain S. S. LEE, in charge of the Department of Orders and Details, Captain W. H. PARKER, commanding the Naval Academy, Captain MCKAY MASON. In charge of the Richmond Naval Torpedoes and Colonel A. R. BOTELER, Chairman of Committee on Flag and Seal in the late Congress which adopted the present flag.

The view taken by these gentlemen is that the flag as at present designed partakes too much of the character of a "flag of truce" when drooping. The new design will remove it of this objectionable feature, and will, we doubt not, be adopted.

From Georgia.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 15.

The visit of the Yankees to Milledgeville has worked a wonderful change, as the *Confederate Union* says. All the recon-tructionists and tepid war men have become the hot advocates of an everlasting strife rather than submission or compromise, and *ex-tutide dicta* all the Universalists believe in hell fire.

While there the Yankees had a mock Legislature, elected Speaker, Clerk, &c., and were introducing bills, resolutions, &c., at a furious rate, when a courier burst into their midst, almost breathless with the announcement, "the Confederates are coming," when the whole concern absquatulated! with the most precipitate haste and alarm.

This was not a bad travestie on the closing hours of the late session.

Mr. CARRINGTON, Clerk of the House, succeeded in saving the records of his department, having removed them via Savannah, Thomasville, Albany and Macon, and thence back to the capital.

General G. W. SMITH on the 1st issued the following address to a portion of the troops of the Georgia State Line:—

Major-General HARDEE has ordered the militia here, and he and the two regiments of the Georgia State line to move this afternoon to Savannah; this will separate me from yourself and your two battalions. General ROSBOROUGH is left in command. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to thank yourself and the officers of both the Athens and Augusta battalions for their gallant conduct upon the field of battle, and their uniform good conduct as soldiers. Allow me to congratulate you all upon the glorious success of yesterday. With hearty good wishes for the welfare of all of you, I remain, very truly yours,

G. W. SMITH, Brigadier-General.

From General Hood's Army—More of his Victory at Franklin.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 9th states that parties just from the West bring additional news as to HOOD's victory at Franklin. They say that he has achieved a glorious victory at Franklin, routing the enemy and compelling him to fall back to Nashville. The enemy's loss in prisoners was reported at from four to six thousand. The number of dead and wounded we have not yet learned. The enemy, it is said, made a stand near Nashville only to enable him to get away the stores from that city.

Northern accounts of the battle of Franklin left no doubt on our mind that General HOOD's army had gained a victory.

Our army fought with a desperation heretofore unequaled, a large portion of it being composed Tennesseans fighting for their homes. The for the Federals in an unfriended position gives assurance that HOOD's army is an overcome them, and will be able to drive them this victory.

From Bristol we learn that rumor that the enemy from the direction of Knoxville Kingsport, in Middle Tennessee was compelled the men are all in my is preparing to evacuate Sudance to eat. The

A despatch from the army with provisions. fine condition and horses unconquerable. They land is said to be over Volunteer State many of

The spirit of this homeward, and it will be a are on the southern repulse them. THOMAS can them have the.

Letter to the Governor of Florida,
not heed *Almond Sentinel, Dec. 15.*

Let received the following:—

PROVOST'S DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, Dec. 3,
SENATOR of Sentinel:—Inclosed please find a letter from the Governor of Florida, which Governor with requests that you will publish.

Very respectfully, P. BELL SMITH, A. D. C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 9, 1864.—His Excellency WILLIAM SMITH, Governor of Virginia:—SIR—Your esteemed favor, dated October 24th, and post-marked November 19th, inclosing the proceedings of the Governors of several States, was received by to-day's mail.

I concur cordially in the proceedings, as made known to me, with the exception of the resolution in which the Governors agree to "request Congress to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authority upon exports or imports, by the several States, upon chartered vessels."

Very respectfully, JOHN MILTON.

BANK NOTICES.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.

An election for Thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M.

WM McCONNELL,
12-13 wfm t10 Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 29th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, on the 19th instant, voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

11-23-wfm-1m J. HOUSTON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section Two of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 29th day of August, 1864, that the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor, by the laws of the United States.

11-23-wfm-1m J. WEIGAND, Jr., Cashier.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "GREAT FAMILY ECONOMIZER."

IT IS THE

BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE WRINGER

BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

IT IS THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE MADE.

It is the only Wringer with the

PATENT COG WHEEL REGULATOR

For turning both rolls together, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft, as all Wringers without

COG WHEELS

Will do, no matter how strongly it may be asserted to the contrary.

It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog Wheels give it a power which renders it a most EXCELLENT WASHER, as testified to by thousands who have it in use. It saves time, labor, clothes, and money. It will pay for itself in the SAVING OF CLOTHING ALONE every six months.

EIGHT SIZES.—The usual Family Sizes are No. 1, No. 1½, and No. 2. These have

COG WHEELS,

And are warranted in every particular.

Nos. 2½ and 3 are not warranted or recommended, having so small rolls that Cogs cannot be used, although they are of the same size and price as those sold by other makers.

E. L. BURNHAM,

No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia.

11-26-mwslm Manufacturers' Agent for East Penna.

2000 SECOND-HAND COTTON SEAMless Bags, in store and for sale by
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
12-2-1m* No. 118 N. FRONT Street.

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [12-7-2w

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,

Invite attention to a choice stock of

WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARLIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
SMOKING CAPS. 12-3-1m

With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL,

No. 22 N. SIXTH Street,

Would invite attention to his stock of fine American and Imported

WATCHES,

in Gold and Silver.

GOLD JEWELRY

of the latest styles.

HANDSOME SILVER WARE, suitable for Holiday presents, warranted pure coin, &c., suitable for Holiday

G. RUSSELL, No. 22 G. SIXTH Street.

12-15-12t

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BAGS,
LADIES' TRAVELLING BAGS,
LADIES' & GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS,
GENTS' EXCURSION BAGS,

FINE GOODS,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

SATCHELS, POCKET-BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, and everything useful for the Traveler and Excursionist.

A large stock, suitable for Presents.

JAMES E. BROWN,
TRUNK AND BAG MANUFACTURER,
No. 708 CHESNUT St.,
12-16 1m Opposite Masonic Hall.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST

ASSORTMENT OF

PAINT BOXES.

DECALCOMANIA PICTURES AND WHITE VASES,
PICTURES AND PICTURE BOOKS,
WRITING PORTFOLIOS,
AND OTHER

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Of the choicest kind, at moderate prices.

SCHOLZ & JANENTZKY,

12 16-8t No. 112 S. EIGHTH STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

D. W. CLARK,

No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now on hand a very large stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, and
SILVER PLATED WARE,

Selected expressly for the coming HOLIDAY TRADE, which are being sold at extraordinarily low prices. We have a large stock of the following goods:—

Gold Watches,
Silver Watches,
Ladies' Watches,
Gents' Watches,
Boys' Watches,
American Watches,
English Watches,
Swiss Watches,
Gold Vest Chains,
Gold Chatelaine Chains,
Gold Neck Chains,
Gold Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens,
Gold Toothpicks,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Armlets,
Gold Roman Studs,
Gold Sleeve Buttons,
Gold Watch Keys,
Gold Pins, Gents',
Gold Pins, Ladies',
Gold Pins, Misses',
Gold Pins, Chatelaine,
Gold Ear Rings,
Gold Finger Rings,
Gold Scarf Pins,
Gold Bracelets,
Gold Lockets,
Gold Charms,
Gold Watch Hooks,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Napkin Rings,
Silver Fruit Knives,
Silver Fob Chains,
Silver Vest Chains,

SILVER PLATED WARE,
Plated on genuine Albata metal, and warranted;

Tea Sets,
Cake Baskets,
Fruit Baskets,
Card Receivers,
Butter Dishes,
Syrup Pitchers,
Sugar Dishes,
Breakfast Castors,
Dinner Castors,
Pickle Castors,
Spoon Holders,
Waiters,
Urns,
Bait Stands,
Goblets,
Cups,
Call Bells,
Napkin Rings,
Fish Knives,
Pie Knives,
Ice Cream Knives,
Cake Knives,
Crumb Knives,
Children's Knives,
Children's Forks,
Children's Spoons,
Oyster Ladles,
Soup Ladles,
Table and Dessert Spoons,
Tea, Sugar, and Salt Spoons,
Tea and Dinner Forks,

PLATED JEWELRY.

We have on hand a large lot of fine plated Jewelry, which we are closing out at cost prices to make room for other goods. Those wishing goods in our line would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. All goods warranted as represented.

D. W. CLARK,
No. 602 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired by experienced workmen, and warranted. Engraving neatly executed. 11-23-wfm&tdt2 3t

CHARLES RUMPF,
POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
No. 47 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

Portfolios, Dressing Cases,
Chair Cases, Pocket Books,
Canes, Satchels,
Money Belts, Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases.

Wholesale and retail. 12-7-1m

DO YOU WISH TO MAKE A PRESENT?

GO TO

HARBACH BROTHERS,

No. 36 N. EIGHTH STREET,

YOU WILL FIND THE

FINEST AND LARGEST

ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

STATIONERY,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

and FANCY GOODS

IN THE CITY.

WRITING DESKS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut—a beautiful assortment.

PORTFOLIOS AND TOURISTS' CASES, in every style and Price.

PURSES—With Silk and Steel Chains, in Morocco, Velvet, Plain and Ornamented.

THIRTY STYLES OF CIGAR CASES—Some beautiful patterns.

LADIES' COMPANIONS—In Morocco and Enamel, the finest quality and finish.

TRAVELING AND SHOPPING SATCHELS—All sizes and shapes.

POCKET KNIVES AND SCISSORS—Of the finest quality.

A FULL LINE OF TOY BOOKS, Bound and in Paper—suitable for children of every age.

GAMES, AND PAPER DOLLS—In great variety. Many entirely new.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS! CARD PHOTOGRAPHS! CARD PHOTOGRAPHS!

We have a splendid stock of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Selling at very low rates.

Special attention is called to the

NEW MOROCCO HINGE ALBUM,

Lays perfectly flat when open.

HARBACH BROTHERS if you want a handsome or useful

PRESENT.

Our NEW ALBUMS, large, for 25 cents; or, Gem Colored Pictures 50 cents.

Call on HARBACH BROTHERS,
12-16-s7t No. 36 N. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT LOW PRICES.

Having determined to retire from business, and wishing to close out my entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Table Cutlery, &c., within sixty days, I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, and solicit an examination of these goods, most of which are good styles and of fine quality.

THOMAS C. GARRETT,

11-30-2t No. 712 CHESNUT STREET

FINE GOODS FOR PRESENTS.

We have recently added to our large and extensive Stock a fine collection of newest styles of

JEWELRY,
BRONZES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS, and
FANCY GOODS,

All of recent manufacture and importation, appropriate for the Holidays.

BAILEY & CO.,

12-17-7t No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

FINE JEWELRY

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

At M. BRENNAN'S

New and Elegant Store,

No. 203 N. EIGHTH Street, above Race, Philadelphia.

A large and splendid stock of all the latest and most elegant designs, comprising in part

FINE AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND GENEVA WATCHES.

FINE GOLD, CORAL, AMETHYSTS, AND OTHER STYLES OF JEWELRY.

A handsome variety of

Solid Silver and Plated Ware,

BANDSOME BRONZES, &c., &c.

We would respectfully invite our friends and the public to call and examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere. Prices very low. 12-17-10t

MR. J. L. GIHON

Desires to call the public attention particularly to a NEW AND CHARMING FEATURE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, lately introduced by himself,

GIHON'S DOUBLE-FACED CARTES

Are pictures that, in addition to entire morality, combine more merits than any other styles now made. They can be obtained only at

GIHON'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL GALLERIES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

All persons are invited to call and examine specimens. 12-15 10t

WILLCOX & GIBBS'

Sewing Machines.

No. 715 CHESNUT St., Philada.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.

GOULD & CO.'S,

Union Furniture Depot,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET, and
11-10wfmtf N. E. Cor SECOND and RACE Sts.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER,

or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Sheet-Iron Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

CHASE, SHARPS & THOMSON,
9-26-6mw-6m No. 400 S. 4th Street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

S. W. Cor. FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

SILVER WARE

Of our own manufacture, of the finest quality and highest standard of silver.

ALSO,

PLATED WARE,

A large and general assortment of superior Plated Ware, &c.

OLD SILVER bought and taken in exchange. Highest prices given. 12-7 2m

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Has on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, a beautiful assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Silver Ware in great variety, suitable for Bridal and Holiday Presents.

My assortment of Diamond Jewelry is complete, and at less price than can be found in this city.

Old Gold, Silver & Diamonds Bought for Cash.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other precious stones to dispose of, will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,

No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash prices.

12-5-1m ALSO,

Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash.

13 13 13

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER WARE.

Diamond Rings,	Fine Enameled Bracelets,
Diamond Pins,	Fine Gents' Chains,
Diamond Ear Rings,	Fine Ladies' Chains,
Amethyst and Diam. Rings,	Heavy Long Guards,
Fine Seal Rings,	Amethyst and Pearl Sets,
Fine Pearl Rings,	Coral Sets, 12 6-1m
Gents' Diam. Scarf Pins,	Ladies' Chatelaine Pins,

BRONZE AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

HAS A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,

ESPECIALLY

FANCY SILVER WARE,

Suitable for 12 9t

HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

NURSING MADE EASY.

BROWN'S

PATENT BABY-TENDER,

OR, MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,

The most useful and delightful Nursery Invention of the age.

From a Vertical and Noiseless Cradle it is instantly converted into a Spring Chair, Reclining Couch, Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High Chair, Nursery Chair, Bobby Horse, and Ottoman.

It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.

Also a large variety of

FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT THE

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET.

12-6-1m JOHN A. MURPHEY.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought.

11-12-2m HARRISON JARDEN.

USEFUL GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—PERCY'S MAGNETIC GLOBES, explaining the attraction of the earth by gravitation; one of the most instructive as well as interesting gifts that can be presented to a child. Price $2 50.

Larger ones for teachers are in preparation.

Finely illustrated works of Prose and Poetry, Photograph Albums, Juveniles, Games, &c.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & Co.,
12-16-6t No. 342 ARCH Street.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASter, District of Philadelphia, No. 711 MARKET Street, December 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, December 26, 1864, for furnishing the United States with forage, viz.:—Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw, for the use of animals in the public service at this post or district, including Chester, Fort Mifflin, Chesnut Hill, Nicetown, Haddington, Beverly, N. J., White Hall, near Bristol, Pa., Spring Mill, and any other locality within this command that may be directed, for the period of six months, from January 1, 1865. All grain to be of the best quality, 32 pounds to the bushel of Oats, and 56 pounds to the bushel of Corn. Hay of best quality timothy. Straw of good quality. Rye or Wheat, as may be ordered. All to be inspected and approved as delivered.

Proposals will state price per 100 pounds for hay and straw, and per bushel for grain, delivered at place of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-16-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

200,000 CANS PEACHES, VERY SUPERIOR, put up in the [illegible]

SILK UMBRELLAS

FOR

LADIES.

SILK UMBRELLAS FOR

GENTLEMEN.

GINGHAM UMBRELLAS

FOR

MISSES AND LADS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM A. BROWN & CO.,

12-17-6t No. 216 MARKET St.

EXTRA NOTICE!—THE PROPRIETOR OF the first class DRUG STORE,
N. E. corner of BROAD and CHESNUT Streets,
Begs to announce that, in view of the times, he will (until further notice)
sacrifice his Large and Varied Stock of TOILET ARTICLES.
Such as FINE COLOGNES, SPLENDID DOOR CASES,
RARE FRENCH AND ENGLISH PERFUMES,
POMADES, &c.
Elegant Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, &c. And other USEFUL ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT COST, AND MORE TOO.
N. B.—A splendid lot of GENUINE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS,
Of Favorite Brands,
Will be sold on the same favorable terms, if application is made at once. 12-16 10trp

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, December 24, 1864.

The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, December 24, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sole vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Ship Receipts and Bills of Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
12-14-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.

OUTSIDE LINE.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

NEW FREIGHT LINE

FOR NEW YORK,

and connecting for all Northern and Eastern cities and New Orleans, sailing every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 3 P. M.

For Freight, which will be received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the greatest despatch, at fair rates, apply to WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
11-10 3m No. 240 North Wharves.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *ss.*:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *GREETING*:—

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a libel filed in the name of the United States and against [illegible] hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the steamer "SUSANA," whereof C. W. Austin is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, Wares, and merchandise, laden on board thereof, captured by the United States steamer "Metamora," under command of Lieutenant Commander James E. Jouette, and brought into this district, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed, (justice so requiring). You are, therefore, charged and strictly enjoined, as you will answer the same, at your peril, that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the "Legal Intelligencer," you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said steamer "Susana," and cargo, to appear before the honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of transacting business, then and there to show, or allege in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said steamer "Susana" and cargo should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States and, as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the advocate, or rather counselor, of the persons so cited and intimated in any wise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court at Philadelphia, this fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1864, and in the sixty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.

12-16-3t G. H. FOX, Clerk District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

JOHN J. HASKOVEL vs. JOSEPH B. EVANS.

Anna Venetian Express, September, 1864. No. 347.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court to report the distribution of a fund produced by a Sheriff's sale, under the above writ, of all that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement, lot of ground, and [illegible] of ground, situate on the east side of Seventh street, at the distance of three hundred and [illegible] feet southward from the south side of Girard street, in the Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Seventh street seventeen feet, and extending in the north side thereof the same width in length or depth eastward of that width seventy-one feet two and one-half inches to a four feet wide alley, leading northward and communicating with the said three feet wide alley subject to the yearly ground-rent of $60, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1864, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142 S. EIGHTH street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

12-16-10t JOHN B. COLAHAN, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of JANE ADELAIDE MULHOLLAN, a Minor.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and granting Annuities, Guardian of the Estate of Jane Adelaide Mulhollan, a minor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, December 27, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 Walnut street, in the City of Philadelphia.

12-12-mwf3t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

SUSAN B. PATTON by her next friend, MORRIS MORRIS, vs. GEORGE H. PATTON.

September Term, 1864, No. 55. In Divorce.

DEAR SIR:—Please issue a rule, this day granted by the Court, to show cause why a Divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable on SATURDAY, the 24th day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Yours, &c., W. D. BAKER,
Solicitor for Libellant.

To GEORGE H. PATTON, Respondent. 12-8-tuth2s*

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1864.

Oil Creek and the Seneca Indians.

There is a well-founded tradition in Venango county that the oil springs on Oil Creek formed a part of the religious ceremony of the Seneca Indians, who formerly lived on these wild hills. The aborigines dipped it from their wells, and mixed it with their war-paint, which is said to have given them a hideous appearance, varnishing their faces, as it were, and causing them to retain the paint for a long time, and to keep their skin entirely imperious to water. The uses of this oil for their religious worship is spoken of by the French commander of Fort Du quesne, in a letter. "I would desire," writes the commander to his excellency, General Montcalm, who afterwards died at Quebec, "to assure you that this is a most delightful land. Some of the most astonishing natural wonders have been discovered by our people. While descending the Allegheny, fifty-six miles below the mouth of the Conewango, and three above the Venango, we were invited by the chief of the Senecas to attend a religious ceremony of the tribe. We anded, and drew up our canoes on a point where a small stream entered the river. The tribe appeared unusually solemn. We marched up the stream about half a league, where the company, a large band, it appeared, had arrived some days before us. Gigantic hills begirt us on every side. The scene was really sublime. The great chief then recited the conquests and heroism of their ancestors. The surface of the stream was covered with a thick scum, which burst into a complete conflagration. The oil had been gathered and lighted with a torch, and at the sight of the flames the Indians gave forth the triumphant shout that made the hills and valleys re-echo again. Here, then, is revived the ancient fire-worship of the East; here, then, are the children of the sun." Tracing the course of the French commander down the Allegheny river on our present maps, we find the small stream spoken of as evidently Oil Creek, and that upon marching half a league above that stream we will probably have reached Roosville, where the Cherry Run flows into that stream, and where the largest oil wells have since been found.

General Steele.

General Steele, commanding the Department of Arkansas, is removed. Thank God! He was good for nothing except to train dogs, race horses, live luxuriously, and keep fast women. His expedition south to aid Banks was, according to the statements of every one we have seen, not only a complete failure, but demonstrated Steele's utter incapacity to command an advance or a retreat.

Steele was not near his men in the fight at Washington or Jenkins' Ferry. Steele has been a tyrant in this—he would not brook a word said or written against him. Since Steele has had command he has lost thousands of his brave soldiers, he has cost the Government millions of dollars, and has accomplished absolutely nothing. He has been merely a commissary of subsistence for the Rebels.

General Curtis, Blunt, or McNeil would do more fighting in one day than Steele and Thayer would in a lifetime. Curtis, Blunt, and McNeil may have their faults also, but they have proved to the world that whenever or wherever Rebels were to be found they have been ready to fight them, and have always whipped the enemy. They have a fighting reputation. We trust some fighting man will now be placed in command of that department.—*Leavenworth (Kansas) Bulletin.*

THE SCHELDT DUES.—Some of the disabilities under which commerce between the United States and Western Europe has long suffered, are gradually disappearing. By the treaty with Denmark in 1857, the "sound dues" were abolished, in consideration of the payment by the United States of $468,731, this being our proportion of about $17,000,000 for which Denmark commuted with the principal commercial nations.

So the detention at Elsineur of vessels engaged in the commerce of the Baltic was done away, Denmark engaging to maintain lights, buoys, &c., without charge, and the sound is as free as the open sea. The collection of these tolls is presumed to have originated in the exactions of the old Norman pirates, and though the right was often in dispute, a settlement of the question was deferred, under various pretexts, till a recent day.

The Scheldt dues, collected by Belgium on shipping passing from the North Sea to Antwerp and other important cities, formed another severe tax on commerce, which originated much in the same way, and were obnoxious for similar reasons. The proclamation of the President of the United States, a few days ago, gave official information that these have been finally extinguished. By the treaty of 1858, these dues were capitalized at 2,060,780 francs.

This arrangement is now complete, and the United States is enabled to participate in the advantage accruing from treaties between Belgium and other powers. The reduction in import duties, in their case, applies equally to goods from this country.

The motive in entering upon the treaty of 1858 was explained in the preamble to be, on our part, to regulate in a formal manner the reciprocal relations of the two Governments, and further to strengthen, through the development of their interests respectively, the bonds of friendship and good understanding to happily established between them.

POISONING BY BUTTERCUPS.—An English paper says:—An inquest was recently held at the Bull Hotel, Dartford, before Mr. C. J. Carttar, coroner, on the body of a child named Sarah Elizabeth Heron, aged six years. It appeared by the evidence of the mother and father of the child, that some time before her death, the deceased had complained of feeling very unwell, and in great pain about the body and legs. The mother afterwards discovered that the deceased had been eating buttercups from a field close by, and sent for a powder from a chemist's; but as the deceased vomited a great deal, and presented every appearance of having been poisoned, the parish surgeon was sent for, but that gentleman did not arrive at the house till the child was dead. A *post-mortem* examination had been made, which proved the deceased had been poisoned by eating buttercups; and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

LIBERALITY TOWARDS LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—During the past year the colleges and seminaries of this country have received liberal contributions. Yale College has received $400,000; Amherst, $110,000; Princeton (N. J.), $130,000; the Syrian College, $103,000; Trinity (Hartford), $100,000; Rutgers (N. J.), $100,000; Chicago Theological Seminary, $80,000; Bowdoin (Me.), $72,000; New York University, $60,000; Wesleyan University (St. Louis), $30,000; Andover Theological Seminary, $30,000; Dartmouth, $17,000; Harvard, $14,000; Williams, $25,000; Middlebury, $10,000. These are some of the figures, and they tell a good story. All this in war times shows that we are a good deal of a people.

KILLED IN AN UNHOLY CAUSE.—The Rebel Brigadier-General Granberry, reported by General Hood killed at the battle of Franklin, will be remembered here as the Rev. J. C. Granberry, of the Virginia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was formerly pastor of the "Church South" on Eighth street, near H, recently purchased by the Hebrew congregation, and now used by them. In Washington he served two years, and was then appointed to the College at Charlottesville, Va., where he was officiating as chaplain when the Rebellion broke out. As a minister he was highly esteemed while here, both as a pastor and a pulpit orator. He was about thirty-eight years of age when he died, and his numerous acquaintances in Washington will regret his death in an unholy cause.—*Washington Star, Saturday.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 14, 1864.—Office TARR HOMESTEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 S. THIRD street, room No. 8.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. clear of State tax, payable on and after the 24th instant. Transfer books will close on the 17th and open on the 27th instant. Holders of receipts will please have the same exchanged for certificates before the closing of the books. C. HERSEL,

12-15-3t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting, and an Election for Five Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WILLIAM H. WEBB,

12-13 11-7 Secretary.

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the ROSS OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly Dividend for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 15th inst. to the Philadelphia subscribers at the office of McCutcheon & Collins, No. 240 S. FRONT street.

WM. McCUTCHEON, President.

ROBERT WEAY, Jr., Secretary. 12-13

HEADQUARTERS SUPERVISORY Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments having resolved to redeem and do on the first instant all certificates bearing orders signed by said Committee and presented them for payment to E. S. CORSON, Agent, at the rooms of the Committee, on or before the 25th instant.

12-8-12t CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

ALLENTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allentown Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 10 A. M., when an election will be held for a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12-12-td4t WILLIAM H. WEBB, Secretary.

LORBERRY CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lorberry Creek Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 10 A. M., when an election will be held for a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12-12-td4t WILLIAM H. WEBB, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this Company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company, for the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 31 instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.

11-15-12t-21 THOMAS T. FIFTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Office on or before the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the

Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Richmond do

To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.

WILLIAM FENNELL,

12-2-1m Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above Company, that a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of B. Dorsen, Esq., No. 435 WALNUT street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made on this day, between the Directors and Managers of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, and the Directors and Managers of the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same.

G. B. DUNGAN, President.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1864. 12-wfm3t

OFFICE OF THE GIRARD ESTATE, No. 24 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1864.

PROPOSALS TO LEASE GIRARD COAL LANDS.

In compliance with a resolution of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, approved May 25, 1854, sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, December 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., to lease such part of the north dipping veins on the Broad Cove, James Hewell and Edward Lymen tracts not heretofore leased in the present form of leasing the Girard coal lands, excepting that the parties shall covenant as lessees to pay—of the market value of lump coal as the same shall exist at Port Carbon—for chesnut, at the same standard and value as however that the sum paid shall not be less than twenty-five cents for each ton of coal mined, not chesnut; and not less than ten cents for that and of other trade on the same levels as may be necessary as may be accepted in accordance with the provisions of a resolution to which this is a supplement, who shall present sufficient evidence that he is a competent and skilful miner and any able to fulfil the covenants of the lease. Said proposals to be opened in the presence of the Committee on Girard Estate, and the lease to be awarded to the highest bidder.

The acceptance of the bidder and the mode of arrival at the price of coal at Port Carbon to be determined only by the execution of a lease in writing.

CHARLES S. SMITH,

12-9-mw-4t. Superintendent of the Girard Estate.

OFFICE OF THE FAIRMOUNT AND Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, No. 2262 CALLOWHILL street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, that a Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2262 CALLOWHILL Street, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made on this day between the Directors and Managers of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same.

12-14-wfm-6t C. B. DUNGAN, President.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA —Department of Arts—The examination of the College Classes, at the close of the First Term, will be held in the following order:—

Monday, 19th.—From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Kendall (Analytical Geometry), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor Frazer (Astronomy), oral.

Tuesday, 13th.—From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Professor Kendall (Integral Calculus), and Quaternions, by Professor Coppee (Clark's Elements of the English Language), written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Frazer (Mechanics), oral.

Wednesday, 14th.—From 9 to 11 Seniors, by Professor Jackson (Horace's Epistles), and Sophomores, by Professor Frazer (History), written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Provost (Intellectual Philosophy), oral.

Thursday, 15th.—From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Allen (Antigone of Sophocles) and Freshmen, by Professor Kendall (Algebra), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by the Provost (Moral Philosophy), oral.

Friday, 16th.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Kendall (Geometry), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor Coppee (Mahan's Field Fortifications), oral.

Monday, 19th.—From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Allen (Xenophon's Hellenics), oral. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Jackson (Cicero de Amicitia), oral.

Tuesday, 20th.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Allen (Thucydides, Sicilian Expedition), oral. From 11 to 1, Freshmen, by Professor Coppee (Weber's Universal History), oral.

Wednesday, 21st.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Jackson (Tacitus's Germany), oral.

Thursday, 22d.—From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Jackson (Livy), oral.

GEORGE ALLEN,

12-15-6t Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLIN-GER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.

Gas Fixtures furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office

12-19-1m No. 41 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

COUNTING-ROUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at

No. 232 CARTER Street,

11-22 GEORGE PLOWMAN.

LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE

LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.

LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.

A small invoice of this favorite brand at the CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY, No. 42 (forty-two) S. FIFTH Street, above Chesnut. 11-25-mslm

GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street,

OFFERS FOR SALE

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

in all varieties, for

Christmas and Holiday Presents,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 20c. and upwards.
Men's do do do 37c. do.
Children's do do do 25c. do.
Fitch Handkerchiefs, all linen, 50c. and upwards.
Lace Handkerchiefs, $3 to $50
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1 to $10.

Men's, Women's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all kinds sold at prices very much below the present gold basis.

ALSO,

LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,

AND

WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

Suitable for Presents, at

12-17-12t VERY LOW PRICES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

To favor the laudable practice of making

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Green Baize,	Broche Shawls,
Skating Mufflers,	Woollen Shawls,
Clan Plaids,	Silks,
Skating Skirts,	Silk Poplins,
Promenade Skirts,	Rep Poplins,
Mourning Skirts,	Merinoes,
Skirting,	All Wool Plaids,
Sheppard's Plaid Skirts, &c.	

12-17-1m

J. CHAMBERS,

No. 810 ARCH STREET,

Invites the attention of the Ladies to a choice assortment of

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
REAL LACE GOODS.
POINTE LACE SETS FROM $5.
POINTE LACE COLLARS FROM $1.50.
EMPRESS COLLARS.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS FROM $2.50.
LACE BARBES
THREAD VEILS, A BARGAIN.
Handsome Presents for the Holidays. 12-17-3t

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS,

At IVENS & CO.'S,

No. 23 S. NINTH STREET.

In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well-selected stock of CLOAKS, suitable for the present and coming season, which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember

IVENS & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE,

No. 23 S. NINTH Street, corner of Jayne. 12-7-1t

BALMORAL SKIRTS, ETC.

BLACK LYONS VELVET FOR CLOAKS,

From Auction, at Reduced Prices.

28 INCH LYONS VELVET, $16.
22 do do do $13.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

12-16-3t Above Willow.

THE MOST USEFUL,
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT HAMBURGER BROTHERS'.
Read the List of Articles.

LINEN HDKFS.—A very large assortment of plain, hemstitched, and embroidered Hdkfs. Very cheap.

LACE COLLARS.—Cambric Collars and Sets. Very cheap.

FANCY BACK COMBS.—A very large assortment of the most beautiful styles of fancy back, at half the regular retail prices.

GLOVES.—GLOVES.—A very large assortment of Silk, Fleecy Lined, Cloth Gloves, and all other kinds of Gloves. Very low.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

The largest assortment of Balmoral Skirts in the City. From $3.00 to $8.00 apiece. Very cheap.

MERINO GOODS.

The largest stock of Ladies', Men's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Merino Undershirts and Drawers in the City, at very lowest prices.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

The best and cheapest Hosiery in the City.

LADIES', MEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

Cotton, Woolen and Merino Hosiery. The largest assortment of every size, quality and description.

SATCHELS! SATCHELS!

A very large assortment of French Morocco Satchels. Very cheap

LACE VEILS! LACE VEILS!

A very large assortment of black Lace Veils, at all prices, very cheap.

Ladies' and Gents' silk and woolen Scarfs.

Hair Brushes, Combs, Silk Hdkfs.

Corsets, Linen Bosoms, and a large assortment of Fancy Goods, much lower than at any other store in the city, at HAMBURGER BROS.', No. 105 N. EIGHTH Street, Third store above Arch.

12-15-6t

JOHN H. STOKES,

No. 702 ARCH STREET.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

A splendid Variety for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Consisting of 50 ff Goods.

French Merinoes and Poplins.
Lupin's Single and Double Width Black Delaines.
Lupin's Bright Wo l Plaids.
Lupin's Fine Quality French Merinoes, 1/2
Heavy Ribbed Wool Poplins, $1 50
Gay and Plain Style Cotton and Wool Dair
500 yards Calicoes, from 31¼ to 50c.
Plaid Shawls—fair and Desirable.
Plain Shawls—for service.
Children's Shawls—Long and Square.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hem-Stitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Silk Hdkfs.
Balmoral skirts—Large Assortment.
Selected Counterpanes, from Auction.
Flannels—White and Colored.
Russia Crash and Diaper.
1200 yards American Crash, at 12½c.

If Ladies will examine this stock they will find good goods at the very lowest prices. No trouble to show them. Come and examine, at

JOHN H. STOKES',

12-9-3m No. 702 ARCH Street.

STULL'S

NEW PATENT STOVE,

FOR COOKING AND HEATING

BY GAS.

Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at

11-30-1m No. 213 S. FIFTH STREET.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,

PRESENT A LARGE

AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE GOODS

To Buyers, for the Selection of

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

All of which have been purchased at the late Auction Sales, and will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES

TO EFFECT RAPID SALES.

SAXONY DRESS GOODS, at 37½ cents.
Do do do 50 do
Do do do 62 do
Do do do 70 do
DOUBLE STRIPED POPLINS, 99 cents.
PLAID POPLINS, $1 00. ALL WOOL POPLINS.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS. EMPRESS CLOTHS.

And a full line of Choice Colors

FRENCH MERINOES,

At prices ranging from $1 25 to $2 00.

RICH PLAID POPLINS.
Do MERINOES.
Do CASHMERES, from 87½c. to $1 00.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, of Thibetine and Paris fabrics, in choice designs and colorings.
BLANKET SHAWLS, of new and desirable styles, at reduced prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

12-16-3t Above Willow, Philadelphia.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

AT THE

BLANKET STORE,

9-26-2m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

Is Daily Receiving

NOVELTIES IN

LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIFS, &c.,

In every variety and at

REDUCED PRICES,

SUITABLE FORO BRISTMAS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE & CO.,

No. 631 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE

CLOSING OUT

THEIR

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

12-10-12t OF

MEN'S WEAR

FAR BELOW GOLD VALUE.

J. HOLMES GROVER,

ENAMELED SLATE MANTEL

WAREROOMS,

TABLE TOPS, &c. &c.,

No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 12-8

FACTORY—TENTH AND SANSOM STS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office, S. W. corner WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 19th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of sixteenth street, northward from Wallace street, to North street, to be of brick, circular in form, with a diameter, inside, of 2 feet six inches. There will be an inlet of cast iron, at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and North streets, and one man hole; the entire length to be about 250 feet. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of seventy-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, in payment therefor. All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

12-12-mw3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds as authorized by law, the Three Years Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under Act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented, after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. W. P. FESSENDEN,

12-14-10t Secretary of the Treasury.

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 232 CARTER Street, and No. 141 BOOK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-22

THE ORIGINAL SKATE STORE.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Sign of the "Skate Boy,"

No. 611 MARKET STREET,

Have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the largest and best Stock of

SKATES

in the city. Their stock comprises every possible variety and at the lowest prices.

Ladies' and Gents' steel Skates, Stevens' Skates, Clark's Skates, Rogers' Skates, Philadelphia Skates, Bradford's Beaver Skates, "Norwich Clipper" Skates, Parlor Skates.

SKATE PLATES, SKATE STRAPS.

In short, everything pertaining to Skates, and every variety of Skate made, can be procured at the Sign of the "Skate Boy," No. 611 MARKET Street, the Oldest Skate Store in the city.

SMITH & RICHARDSON.

N. B.—Skates Ground and Repaired. 12-13-tf

LADIES',

GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

PARLOR AND ICE SKATES,

J. B. SHANNON,

11-29wsmlm No. 1009 MARKET STREET.

WILSON'S SKATE DEPOT,

No. 409 CHESNUT STREET.

Just received, a full stock of

Ladies' Skates, Philadelphia Club Skates,
Gents' Skates, Boston Rockers, very superior,
Boys' Skates, New York Club Skates,
And Parlor Skates, all sizes,

where all can be accommodated with a superior quality from a choice selection.

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

12-10-1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA

SKATE DEPOT.

LESLEY & CO.,

No. 607 MARKET STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Belcher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plympton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
Shaler's Patent Floor Skates,
The American Patent Floor Skate.

A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of

STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.

Lovatt's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 12 3-4w

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HENRY RASKE,

NEW FUR STORE,

No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,

Importer and Manufacturer

OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

11-22-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN

DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.
A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.
A SAMPLE CASE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.

One bottle of "Muscatel,"
One bottle of "Port,"
One bottle of "Amontillado,"
One bottle of "Sherry,"
One bottle of "Hock,"
One bottle of "Grape Brandy,"

will be forwarded to any part of the country on receipt of seven dollars.

Country physicians, druggists, and families will please notice, and direct all orders to

"CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
"No. 42 (forty-two) S. FIFTH Street,
11-28-mslm above Chesnut, Philadelphia."

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 38, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 126 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-5-3m

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized Under the Laws of New York

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New York.

NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William street, New York.

EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange place, New York.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 60 Broad street, New York.

ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT,

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New York.

VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

TREASURER,

A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,

No. 52 William Street, New York,

No. 121 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

Capital Stock, 300,000 Shares,

AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

STOCK SUBJECT TO NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT.

50,000 Shares, or $100,000, Reserved for Working Capital.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE SHARES OF THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN ALREADY TAKEN IN

New York and Philadelphia,

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN BUT FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER AT THE OFFICES NAMED BELOW:—

NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS,

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
At Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 52 William Street.

POLHAMIUS & JACKSON,
12-15-6t No. 43 Exchange Place.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HENRY ATKINSON,

No. 620 CHESNUT STREET,

(BELOW SEVENTH,)

Has the Best Assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

In the City, for Christmas Presents, such as

SCARFS, NECK-TIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS, &c. 12-16-6t

F. BROWN'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,

An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint

DYSPEPSIA.

In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FREDERICK BROWN,

Druggist and Chemist,

N. E. Cor. FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

Philadelphia,

11-16tf And for sale by Druggists generally.

PERSONAL.

DR. CHARLES HUBERT'S

Purely imported FRENCH FEMALE LIQUID and PILLS, warranted in all cases. Mrs. CHARLES HUBERT, Obstetrical Physician. Entrance and offices private for Ladies. Apply at the BOTANIC DRUG STORE,

No. 1019 COATES STREET,

11-25-1m West of Tenth.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as late as sin;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *grease*—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all three.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally and at the Doctor's Office, No. 216 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. 8-4

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet); or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19 1864.

SHERMAN'S FIRST DESPATCH.

Major General SHERMAN has sent Secretary STANTON a despatch which will be read by the people with thrills of exultation. SHERMAN knew very well what he was about when he began his march upon Savannah. If he looked upon his march with confidence, it is because he argued so convincingly to himself what the result must be. His was the self-reliance of a great general, and not the inflation of a merely dashing and intrepid officer. At Atlanta he saw Savannah at his feet. No seer ever prophesied more correctly. The fall of Sevannah and the triumph of SHERMAN are correlative sentences on the lips of history.

At midnight last Tuesday General SHERMAN, on board the *Dandelion*, Ossabaw Sound, Georgia, wrote his first despatch. The *Dandelion* is termed, *par complaisance*, a gunboat. It is in reality the champion tug-boat of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and carries one gun forward and two howitzers broadside aft. Last Tuesday, at five o'clock in the morning, says the despatch, General HAZEN'S Division of the 15th Corps carried Fort McAllister by assault, and captured its entire garrison and stores. General HAZEN, of whose brilliant exploits in the Army of the Cumberland we have time and again heard, has served with distinction under ROSECRANS THOMAS, GRANT, and finally under SHERMAN. The capture of Fort McAllister was most imperative. The victorious result of the assault opened to us the Ossabaw Sound and the complete communication with Savannah. As General SHERMAN himself tersely says:—"We reached Savannah three days ago, but owing to Fort McAllister we could not communicate; but now we have Fort McAllister, and go ahead!" The same calm confidence—it is not idle boast—is displayed in the closing sentence:—"The quick work made of Fort McAllister, and the opening of communication with our fleet, and consequent independence of supplies, dissipates all their boasted threats to head me off and starve the army. I regard Savannah as already gained."

The good work that SHERMAN has done cannot be overrated. He has kept his army in splendid order and discipline through a march of over three hundred miles, and lasting one month. He has completely destroyed over two hundred miles of railroad, and consumed stores and provisions that were absolutely necessary to HOOD'S and LEE'S armies. During all this grand march he has not lost a single wagon, but, on the contrary, has accumulated an immense supply of mules, horses, negroes, and military stores generally. All his teams, without exception, are in a far better condition than they were when he started from Atlanta. He has totally destroyed all the railroads leading into and around Savannah. He has established his left on the Savannah river, three miles above the city, and the right on the Ogeechee at King's bridge. He has prevented all the Rebel gunboats coming down the Savannah, and he is ready to demolish the garrison, under General HARDEE, estimated at fifteen thousand.

The people have read SHERMAN'S first despatch. They are eagerly expecting a second. The first one was confident of victory. The second will tell us that victory has been achieved, and that Savannah, true to the prophecy of General SHERMAN, is lying vanquished at his feet.

SOVEREIGN STATES.

The adherents of the doctrine of State rights, not content with the Constitutional limitation which exactly defines the extent of those powers, pushed their pretensions so far as to assert that a State was sovereign. In truth, the term sovereign was universally accepted, even by men who ridiculed the idea that any meaning could be attached to it but one most qualified. To them, the words had no dangerous import. To them, the signification of the words did not seem literal. With the words, they always associated the idea of the exact amount of sovereignty which State rights admitted. The term was a mere *façon de parler*. The Constitution seemed to avert danger of misconstruction; and if it did not, correct thinkers imagined, that common sense would settle that sovereignty could not exist within the limits of sovereignty—that if the United States were sovereign, individual States *could* not be.

It would be scarcely possible to overrate the mischief which the common acceptation of the expression, Sovereign State, has occasioned. The expression has been used for malign purposes by men who perfectly well understood that it should not be taken unqualifiedly. Others, again, from the bottom of their hearts, have believed in its literalness. This war originated in the claim which is expressed in the words Sovereign State. For four years, the mind of the North has been concentrated on this war, yet the use of State Rights and State Sovereignty as convertible terms still exerts a pernicious influence. Obvious as is the incompatibility of State sovereignty with the stability of a power consisting of a combination of States; utterly irreconcilable as the theory is with the Constitution, it is not in the South alone, nor among the disloyal alone, that misapprehension upon the subject still exists.

Before appealing to the Constitution, let us inquire as to the meaning of the word sovereign. It is often inferred that if sovereignty is conceded to a State that there is no mental reservation. Yet, what is the fact? Simply this, that there is no unqualified sovereignty in the world, except that of the Supreme Being. The most absolute despot is not sovereign in the most comprehensive signification of the word. There are bounds to his power. There are limits which it is not possible for him to transcend.

But the condition of sovereignty as it exists upon earth is much more limited than that of absolute monarchy. It is a truism to say that with a condition of limited monarchy, limited sovereignty is necessarily conjoined. As limited monarchy obtains in the case of most nations, the condition of limited sovereignty is the usual position of princes. Sovereignty is therefore only a relative term.

This, which is true of man in relation to his fellow-man in the same State, is equally true of States in relation to dependent States, and *a fortiori*, of dependent States. Otherwise, a part is greater than the whole. The word sovereignty, we repeat, is not absolute in its signification, but relative.

Referring to the Constitution of the United States, where in its provisions do we find that sovereignty is the right of a State? In the first place, the word is not used at all in that instrument. But suppose that it was, could it mean sovereignty in an unrestricted sense? If a State is sovereign, what use was there of specifications as to some things wherein it could act, and others wherein it was powerless? It may be replied, that the sovereignty of a State can be relinquished by abdication and resumed at pleasure, and that it is this indefeasible right which is termed the right of secession. Unfortunately for this theory, all ethics are against it. States stand in the same relation to States as individuals do to individuals. The largest liberty in both cases, must preclude destructiveness to the interests of others. The right of secession is subversion of all government. It hardly needs demonstration to prove that if the right of secession is granted, the wishes and interests of the many may at any moment be sacrificed to a caprice of the few. Besides in the particular case under consideration, the terms of the preamble of the Constitution form a complete abnegation of the right of secession:—"We, the People of the United States," etc.

Under our Constitution, the amount of sovereignty possessed by States is indeed extremely small. It relates entirely to their internal administration. The very first and distinctive attributes of sovereignty in a State—the power to declare war, to make treaties, and to coin money—are unequivocally relinquished. Many other powers inherent in sovereignty are renounced. But the right to make war, to treat with foreign powers, and to coin money, is the very essence of sovereignty in a State. How men can read the terms which form the framework of our great governmental fabric, without realizing the true import of those sentences, is one of the mysteries incidental to the singular state of affairs in which the nation is involved.

As if to place the subject beyond the peradventure of a doubt, amendment X of the Constitution says:—"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." This idea, if disloyalists will pardon us for suggesting a change in the mere wording of the Constitution, is more clearly expressed thus:—The States and the people reserve to themselves all the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States. The powers from which the States are explicitly excluded, and which were delegated to the United States by the people, *are all the attributes of sovereignty inherent in any State*. Therefore we must conclude that State sovereignty in the United States is a delusion. Fatal delusion, indeed—the germ from which has sprung the plentiful harvest now being reaped by Death!

TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY.

The President of the United States has disapproved of that part of the recent order of General DIX which instructs all military commanders on the frontier, in certain cases therein specified, to cross the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and the instruction has accordingly been revoked. Waiving altogether the question of right, in cases of extreme necessity, to adopt such measures of self-defense as those indicated in the late order of General DIX, enlightened public opinion will no doubt acquiesce in the Executive prudence which has preferred to rely on the ordinary and regular modes and means of security against acts of hostility violating alike the neutrality of England and the territorial integrity of this republic. The order, moreover, of General DIX had virtually served its purpose when the President required its revocation. The Canadian authorities promptly signified their dissatisfaction with the action of Judge COUNSOL in discharging the Rebel raiders on the ground of a want of jurisdiction to hold them for trial, and took measures to rearrest the parties, with a view to such disposition of them as would at once vindicate the neutral obligations of Canada, and protect the rights and peace of this country from future raids by Rebel refugees and their accomplices in the British North American provinces.

It is quite probable that the recent decided and very unanimous expression of the purpose of our people to support the Government in any necessary steps to defend our Northern frontier against invasion, will arouse the authorities of Canada to a more careful performance of their duty in the premises, and avert all real and urgent occasion for the Administration at Washington to resort to defensive expedients likely to disturb the friendly relations of this nation with Great Britain. It is, at all events, a very serious thing for a belligerent power to commit acts of hostility within the territory of a neutral on any pretext, or under any circumstances whatever; and it was distinctly admitted by the Government of the United States, in its controversy with England in the case of the steamboat *Caroline*, that a "just right of self-defense attaches always to nations as well as to individuals, and is equally necessary to the preservation of both; but that the extent of this right is a question to be judged by the circumstances of each particular case; and when its alleged exercise has led to the commission of hostile acts within the territory of a power at peace, nothing less than a clear and absolute necessity can afford ground of justification." It will be recollected that the *Caroline*, employed at the time by Rebel Canadians, aided and abetted by a number of American citizens, in making war upon the Provinces, was seized by a military force of the latter at Schlosser, in the State of New York, on the night of the 29th of December, 1837, taken out into the stream, set fire to, and with all on board floated over the Falls of Niagara. The British Government avowed the proceeding as planned and executed by persons duly empowered by Her Majesty's Colonial authorities to take any steps, and to do any acts, which might be *necessary* for the defense of Her Majesty's territory, and for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects." But Mr. WEBSTER, as Secretary of State, in a letter on this subject to the British Minister, Mr. FOX, dated April 24, 1841, said:—"It will be for Her Majesty's Government to show upon what state of facts and what rules of national law the destruction of the *Caroline* is to be defended. It will be for that Government to show a *necessity of self-defense, instant, overwhelming; leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation.*' This was the rule as regards the kind and degree of necessity that would justify the local authorities of Canada in entering the territories of the United States for belligerent purposes; and it is certainly clear enough that such an exigency as Mr. WEBSTER describes did not and does not now exist, to warrant our military forces in crossing the boundary line into Canada and committing there acts of war. The President, therefore, has very properly countermanded the order directing resort to so violent a remedy in the contingency indicated by General DIX.

It may be worth while to recall, at this time, one or two more of the opinions that were avowed in the correspondence in the case of the *Caroline*, by the representatives of our Government and that of Great Britain touching the general subject of territorial sovereignty. Lord ASHBURTON, in a letter of July 28, 1842, to Mr. WEBSTER, said:—"Respect for the inviolable character of the territory of independent nations is the most essential foundation of civilization. * * * But however strong this duty may be, it is admitted by all writers, by all jurists, by the occasional practice of all nations, not excepting your own, that a strong, overpowering necessity may arise when this great principle may and must be suspended. It must be so for the shortest possible period, owing to the continuance of an admitted overruling necessity, and strictly confined within the narrowest limits imposed by that necessity." Mr. WEBSTER, in writing to Mr. FOX, at an earlier date, said:—"That on a line of frontier such as separates the United States from Her Britannic Majesty's North American Provinces, a line long enough to divide the whole of Europe into halves, irregularities, violences, and conflicts should sometimes occur, equally against the will of both Governments, is certainly easily to be supposed. All that can be expected from either Government, in these cases, is good faith, a sincere desire to preserve peace and do justice, the use of all proper means of prevention; and that, if offenses cannot, nevertheless, be always prevented, the offenders shall still be justly punished."

We may fitly close these quotations with the following from the message of the President to the Twenty-Seventh Congress at the beginning of its first session. The extract, while asserting, very emphatically, the purpose of this Government to admit of no invasion of its territorial integrity, yet expresses the wise forbearance which should be observed with respect to any casual violations of the law of boundary as between Canada and the United States. The passage is especially important just now. It says:—"This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. * * * * To recognize it as an admissible practice, that each Government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorized outbreak on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, *may take vengeance into its own hands*, and without a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. *When border collisions come to receive the sanction, or to be made on the authority of either Government, general war must be the inevitable result.*"

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Reciprocity Treaty has proved, in practice, to be a most one-sided convention. It has operated in favor of our provincial neighbors, to our prejudice. There has been no reciprocation about it; and the wonder is, not that it is now about to be repealed, but that our Government has suffered it to exist so long. Recently published statistics of the Treasury Department prove this fact beyond dispute. Subsequent to the treaty, our domestic exports to Canada have increased in value over the period preceding its adoption, while the amount of foreign exports has constantly diminished. The imports from Canada, on the other hand, have increased since the treaty began to operate. In 1854, the first year after the ratification of the treaty, they were $6,700,000; in 1863, they were $18,800,000. In 1854, the amount paying duty was $6,300,000; in 1863 the amount paying duty was approximately $600,000. Although there is an increase of domestic exports from the United States since the operation of the treaty over the years preceding, there is a diminution of them during the last four year as compared with the first four immediately following its full effect. The foreign exports show a marked decline during the whole eight years, falling from more than six and a half millions in 1854, to one and a half millions in 1863.

It would therefore appear that Canada no longer purchases her supply of foreign goods from our importers, as she did before the treaty was ratified. For the eight years previous to 1862, an average of nine and one-third millions of our exports paid a duty, while an average of ten and two-thirds millions were admitted duty free. The imports from Canada during the same interval averaged sixteen and two-thirds millions, of which but about four hundred and odd thousand paid duty on entering this country. The following figures show the values admitted free to each country in the years named:—

PAYING DUTY IN CANADA.

Calendar years.	*Amount.*
1855	$11,119,172
1856	12,775,923
1857	9,936,453
1858	8,473,607
1859	9,037,851
1860	8,528,230
1861	8,358,060
1862	6,128,941
1863	5,974,356
Average of 8 years	$8,401,481

PAYING DUTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal Years.	*Amount.*
1854-55	$3,505,818
1855-56	640,379
1856-57	691,097
1857-8	313,953
1858-9	504,709
1859-60	431,532
1860-61	354,240
1861-62	222,059
1862-63	907,077
Average of 8 years	$967,233

Hence it is evident that, under the Reciprocity Treaty, goods of the United States entering Canada, on which duty is paid, represent an average annual value of $7,934,241 more than the value of duty-paying goods entering the United States from Canada. From 1856 to 1861 the values coming from Canada free of duty under the treaty were almost twice as great as those entering Canada from the States. In the years 1862 and 1863 the values, indeed, given and taken, approached equality; but this is accounted for by the enormous shipments of our breadstuffs not really to Canada, but through the provinces to other foreign markets. The following official tables show the fact:—

RECIPROCITY IMPORTS INTO CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar years.	*Amount.*
1856	$8,682,320
1857	8,612,511
1858	5,554,615
1859	7,106,146
1860	7,069,048
1861	8,980,937
1862	11,419,626
1863	12,339,367
Total, 8 years	$73,215,621

RECIPROCITY IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM CANADA.

Fiscal Years.	*Amount.*
1855-56	$15,959,850
1856-57	16,731,984
1857-58	10,989,168
1858-59	12,357,371
1859-60	16,218,767
1860-61	16,327,824
1861-62	14,295,562
1862-63	12,807,354
Total, 8 years	$115,548,889

The above authentic exposition of the practical operation of the misnamed Reciprocity Treaty, makes it clear to the dullest comprehension that we have been for a series of years enriching Canada at a heavy cost to ourselves, by means of a commercial arrangement which was intended to benefit both parties equally, or nearly so; and our people should, by such statistics as the above, be fully convinced that if we had no other reason to terminate the contract, the fact that it has egregiously failed of its purpose, to our serious detriment, is quite sufficient to justify us in its rescision.

COLONEL CORSON.

We copy the following deserved tribute from the Boston *Transcript*. We have frequently had occasion to become personally cognizant of Colonel CORSON'S disinterested services in behalf of the nation and in the cause of humanity, and fully endorse all that our able contemporary has said on the subject.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"HONORS WORTHILY CONFERRED.—It gives us pleasure to notice that Governor ANDREW has appointed ROBERT R. CORSON, Esq., of Philadelphia, as Assistant Quartermaster General of Massachusetts, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. It is but a just recognition of his valuable services, rendered this State, as military agent for the New England States. Indefatigable in his efforts to care for our sick and wounded soldiers who lie in the Philadelphia hospitals, and generous in his entertainment of our regiments passing through that city, it is fitting that Massachusetts never unmindful of the welfare of her defenders, or forgetful of those who befriend them, should honor herself by honoring Mr. CORSON.

"As an acknowledgment of similar indebtedness, Governor GILMER, of New Hampshire, has appointed him an aid upon his staff, with the rank of Colonel, and the Governor of Rhode Island has conferred upon him the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

"In addition to the arduous duties incumbent upon Mr. CORSON as military agent, he has been no less zealous in other important efforts to help the national cause. In the organization of the celebrated Volunteer Refreshment Saloon he took an active part, and, as an officer of the Supervisory Committee of Philadelphia, for raising colored troops, he was remarkably earnest and efficient. Let him be remembered."—*Boston Transcript.*

MARRIED.

MATTIX—HANTHORN.—In Philadelphia, May 21st, 1864, by the Rev. Chas. Hill, NATHAN P. MATTIX to EATTIE D. HANTHORN, both of May's Landing, New Jersey.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—In St. Louis, Mo., December 9th, PETER F. ALEXANDER, formerly of Roxborough, Philadelphia.

ALBERTSON.—On the morning of the 18th instant, MARTHA, widow of the late Joseph Albertson.

Her relations and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Plymouth, on Third day next, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at Conshohocken to meet the 9.35 A. M. train, on the Norristown Railroad.

BIGGS.—On the 8th instant, at City Point, General Corporal EDWARD S. BIGGS, Company B, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 20 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Aaron Taylor, Larkin street, Chester, Delaware county, on Wednesday next. Meet at the house at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—On the 18th instant, HENRY, only son of James A. and Elizabeth Brown, aged 2 years, 4 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mr. Henry McNamara, No. 217 Wharton street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Yard.

CONFLEY.—On the morning of the 18th instant, FRANCIS H. CONFLEY, aged 23 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 210 Carter street, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HASLET.—On the 18th instant, MARY F., wife of A. D. Haslet, aged 41 years.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, the 20th, inst. at the Tenth Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Green. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

McKNIGHT.—On Sunday evening, the 18th instant, MARIA McKNIGHT.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MORRIS.—On Sunday morning, the 18th instant, MARGARET MORRIS.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MAGOT.—On the first day afternoon, the 18th instant, WILLIAM MAGOT, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 1102 Mount Vernon street, on Third-day afternoon, 20th inst. at 1 o'clock.

1864. CHRISTMAS 1864.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

Southwest Corner of SIXTH and ARCH Streets,

Offer a splendid assortment of

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

WORK-TABLES, FANCY BASKETS,
WILLOW CHAIRS, BABY-WALKERS,
SLEIGHS AND CARTS, SKATES,
SPICE BOXES, WALNUT BRACKETS,
FANCY MATCH SAFES
TOILET SETS OF TINWARE, TEA TRAYS,
FINE CUTLERY,

And a complete stock of

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

12 17 6t No. 609 ARCH Street.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The subscriber has on hand a choice selection of

OLD BRANDY, from $12 to $16.
FRENCH BRANDY.
MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, from $3 to $8.
OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKY, from $3 to $5.
GINGER WILD CHERRY, and RASPBERRY BRANDIES, ROSE CORDIAL, &c., from $2 50 to $3.
Also, BRANDY, from $3 to $5.
SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES, from $3 to $5.

FOR COOKING PURPOSES.

To be had at

No. 115 N. Second Street.

12-17-7t HENRY HUDDY,
ISAAC J. EVANS.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!

CONFECTIONS of the

FINEST QUALITY Only,

IN CHOICE VARIETY, AND

Desirable for Presents,

INCLUDING

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
MARONS GLACES,
PISTACHE PASTE,
ST. NICHOLAS CHOCOLATE.
SUPERFINE WHITE NOUGAT,
PISTACHE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE AMERICANOS,
CRYSTALLIZED ALMONDS,
AND OTHER

Specialties in Confectionery,

TOGETHER WITH A NEW IMPORTATION OF

BEAUTIFUL BOXES.

STEPHEN P. WHITMAN,

12-15-6trp No. 1210 MARKET STREET.

INDIAN SPRING OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. 152 S. FOURTH STREET.

PRESIDENT—JOHN RETCHAM.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—JOHN C. SAVERY.

DIRECTORS.

John Ketcham, Samuel Sloan, Mark Balderston, Thomas W. Bailey, Samuel A. Harrison, John Gibson, W. A. Arnold, David A. Woelper, John C. Savery.

CAPITAL STOCK, $360,000.

100,000 Shares at $10 each. 50,000 Shares reserved by the Company for a working capital.

The Company have secured in fee simple one of the most valuable oil producing parcels on the Robert's Farm, on French creek, Venango county, Pa., about four miles from Franklin.

The tract contains about 95 acres, with a river in front of nearly 900 feet, and has superior railroad facilities, the railroad from Meadville to Oil City running through the property. Upon it there is a celebrated Oil spring, the product of which was formally used by the Indians for medicinal purposes.

The Company have one well 240 feet deep, producing the heaviest lubricating Oil, which is worth at the present time $25 per barrel, and as they are now preparing the necessary machinery for working this and other wells, it is confidently expected, early in the year, to pay a large monthly dividend to the Stockholders.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the original price of One Dollar per share.

Subscribers on entering their names will be required to pay 50 per cent. of the subscription price, and the balance on the delivery of the certificates, say January 1st, 1865.

Applications for Stock may be made at the office of the Company, No. 152 South FOURTH street, where specimens of oil from this Company's well may be seen, and any information relative to the property may be obtained. 12-17-stuwe-12

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fel-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

VULCAN

OIL AND MINING COMPANY,

OF

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARTERED

BY THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital, $1,000,000. - - $5'00 Per Share.

THE ESTATES OF THIS COMPANY

Are located in the heart centre of the great oil district of West Virginia, and indicate a wealth of oil greatly surpassing the famed Oil creek region of Pennsylvania. They comprise

OVER 3000 ACRES,

All in fee simple titles examined by an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, and pronounced indisputable, located in the well-known Burning Spring and Great Kanawha Oil district.

First. The Beard Farm of the Old Burning Spring region, containing over one hundred acres. In close proximity to this estate, on every side, are situated the most successful wells in West Virginia, and within about one and a half miles is located the widely celebrated "Lowellyn" and "Eternal Centre" wells, the former of which flowed fully

THREE THOUSAND (3000) BARRELS OF OIL PER DAY.

Being the greatest *bona fide* yield of oil ever known, and very considerably surpassing both in quantity and quality, the product of any two wells in Pennsylvania.

Second. Three thousand (3000) acres in two estates in the centre of the oil region of the great Kanawha, along whose entire length oil is believed to exist in immense deposits, as aside from the actual developments for oil, the evaporation at the neighboring Salt Works is effected by igniting the Petroleum gas emitted from subterranean reservoirs of oil.

The Company estates have been secured at really low prices ($1,00 to all) and are deeded direct from original owners to the stockholders of the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company.

The value and importance of the Company's property may be inferred from the fact that leases for adjoining lands, with large royalties of oil, have been sold for a much greater than the fee simple cost of the Company's estate and if extremely advantageous to the stockholders, it is believed that but little difficulty would be experienced in leasing a portion of their territory at a bonus and royalty greater than the cost of the whole.

THE VULCAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY

Is organized and will be conducted solely with the view of affording a source of permanent business profit to those interested; and in order to place the Company's oil in the market at the earliest moment, vigorous operations will be forthwith begun.

As a source of additional profit to the stockholders, and accommodation to the adjacent producers, it is proposed to erect a large refinery at such a point and under such auspices as the Directors may determine will insure the largest return.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand shares of stock only will be sold, and no further subscriptions will be accepted at any price whatever; the remaining 75,000 shares stand pledged to be equally divided between the original subscribers at such a time as the Directors may deem most advantageous to the interest of the Company.

The immense profit to be derived from earnest and successful working is shown by the fact that a single Company in this year paying to the stockholders ($1,000,000) one million of dollars in cash dividends, besides a handsome reserve for additional developments.

The substantial inducements which the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company offer to those desirous of receiving an interest in a source of wealth that is now startling the whole world, are of a character that merit the gravest consideration.

To persons interested or not interested, every information concerning the estates of the Company, its workings and prospects, will be freely given, and detailed maps and charts will be cheerfully shown.

Subscription to a limited amount of the stock (*if not already taken*) may be obtained at original price of $1 per share.

J. L. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary pro tem.,

No. 431 WALNUT Street.

HENRY SIMONS, Esq., President. 1t

WANTS.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO RENT, A New Factory building, just completed with twenty horse power, to a practical spinner, with three or four sets of first-class woollen machinery, adapted to spin from 16 to 40 cut yarn. The building is two story, double floors, high ceilings, finished in the best manner, and lighted from four sides. It is built expressly for the purpose the power is sufficient. This is a good opportunity for parties renting power requiring for the market, as I expect to rent all the yarn on the premises that 4 sets can turn off. Apply to

JOHN CLERDENSING,
12-14-6t* Frankford, Philadelphia.

WANTED—VESSELS TO LOAD FOR Boston and New York. Immediate despatch and highest rates given. Apply to WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr., & CO., No. 260 WALNUT Street. 12-16-12*rp

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Also several good Fifers.

ALL THE LEGAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Term of service, Four Years.

Better compensation than the army.

Marines receive Prize Money.

Applications for transfer from the Army will not be attended to.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
12-15 Major United States Marine Corps.

CAKES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—RILEY'S reputation cannot be surpassed. No. 1115 RACE Street. Orders promptly attended to. 12-17-6t*

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 1248 DELAWARE Avenue.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.

From the Times.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill providing that all generals who shall not, on a fixed day in February, have been in actual service, shall cease to be connected with the army. We hope the Senate will consider with some care the scope and effect of this bill before they give it their sanction. Unquestionably, many of the generals now on the roll may and should be dropped for the good of the service; but we doubt whether the way proposed in this bill for determining who those generals are is the best that can be devised.

Commanders in the field are not always above the ordinary weaknesses, prejudices, errors, and resentments of mortality; and they may, from very inadequate motives, keep subordinates out of active employment long enough to bring them under the operation of this proposed law, and thus inflict on them from neglect or wantonness a penalty which should only follow conviction for some offence recognized by the military law.

Take the case of General Averill as an example. He was universally recommended by the Government and the people as the most gallant, active, and effective officer in the Shenandoah valley, at the outset of last summer's campaign. General Sheridan, however, relieved him from his command, for reasons which, however conclusive they may be, have never yet been given to the public, and which have never yet been examined by any military tribunal. It would scarcely be just or fair that he should lose his rank in the army merely because he cannot get an inquiry into the causes of his temporary suspension. The same thing is doubtless equally true of other officers who would be effected in the same way from the operation of this law.

OUR LATE SUCCESSES.

From the Tribune.

Though we have not yet received General Sherman's account of his march from Atlanta to Savannah, it is abundantly clear that he encountered no serious resistance—not enough to cause him even once to put his army in order of battle. Some scared Georgia militia preceded his advance, taking care to keep well out of gunshot, and a brigade or two of cavalry hung upon his flank and rear, skirmishing cautiously at intervals with his scouting parties or rear-guard, and picking up the few straggglers who fell out of his ranks, unable or unwilling to continue the march. The habitual affectation of reserve by the Rebel organs with regard to General Sherman's position and movements was constrained by their profound ignorance—they carefully refrained from telling what they did not know.

When you hear from its adversaries that the movements of a large army are involved in mystery, you may safely conclude that it is meeting no formidable opposition. For a well-appointed army, advancing through a hostile region, chooses to cover a considerable breadth of country, so as to replenish its stores of forage and food, and has its flanks well screened by cavalry, who bar all hostile observation of its batteries and columns of infantry. Formidable resistance soon compels it to concentrate and show its teeth; but the enemy's admission that they do not know exactly where its main body is, implies that they are not resisting its advance. And that is the material fact in this case.

Sherman took the capital of Georgia without firing a gun, and might have taken Macon or Augusta had he chosen to be diverted from his direct course to either; but he did not. He has marched through the very heart of the Confederacy—through the most fertile, wealthy, and populous portion of the Empire State of the South—and has encountered no opposition worthy of the name. Had a Rebel army advanced fighting from Harper's Ferry through Chambersburg to Harrisburg, thence moving unresisted through Reading, Easton, and Trenton to Newark, and there placed itself in free communication with a Rebel fleet in Newark Bay, we should have considered the Union pretty well played out; yet that would have scarcely paralleled Sherman's triumphant progress from Chattanooga to Savannah.

Nearly two years ago, Colonel Grierson, after a cavalry raid from the Tennessee to Baton Rouge, pronounced the Confederacy "a shell, with nothing in it." Sherman's parade from Atlanta to Savannah gives emphasis to that characterization.

If we had only room for a reproduction of the bombast that has been the staple of Rebel accounts of Sherman's situation and fortunes since he cut loose from Atlanta—the ominous whispers that the thunderbolt was about to strike him—the whole-cloth fabrications of outrages committed by his troops—the dismal portrayals of the fatigue, discouragement, and demoralization of his forces—the bulletins of fierce battles fought by Wheeler with his cavalry, wherein our troopers were regularly cut up and scattered—the reports that Sherman was hurrying with all his might to take refuge on shipboard at Darien, Brunswick, or some other southerly port—the gas importing that tremendous preparations were making to arrest him at some unmentionable point, &c. &c.—the collection would not only be read with amusement, but would serve to throw light on Rebel resources and Rebel rhetoric generally. The proclamations fired at General Sherman by Governor Brown alone would have sufficed to annihilate his whole army if proclamations were cartridges and contained bullets.

The calling out *en masse* of the militia and reserves of Georgia and South Carolina—the summoning of Alabama to the aid of her northerly sisters—the spirits called from all manner of vasty deep—surely, *something* should have been realized from all these devices that should have sufficed to arrest Sherman's march for at least a day. It seems, however, that slave-holding gasconade is to be taken with evermore than the average discount, though those who fire proclamations in volleys are seldom expected to discharge more substantial missiles.

The result of Hood's leaguer of Nashville appears even more disastrous than the issue of that warrior's usual undertakings. We cannot doubt that General Sherman, when he parted from General Thomas, directed him to lure Hood's army so far north, and keep it across the Tennessee river so long as possible. Still, the audacity of laying siege to a fortified city or depot like Nashville, with an army inferior, at least numerically, to that of its defenders, and those defenders commanded by a veteran like Thomas, has had no parallel since Lee, with less than 50,000 men, held McClellan's 200,000 spell-bound in front of Washington, overlapping our mighty host on both wings.

With Buell at the head of our forces in Tennessee, Hood might safely have passed Nashville and invaded Kentucky; but with Thomas in command, he could prudently do nothing but get out of the neighborhood at the earliest moment. This he was doubtless on the point of doing, if the movement had not already begun, when Thomas decided to force a battle, and thereupon made the movement whose result now electrifies the country.

Until Hood's account of the fight at Franklin was received, there was a pretext for doubt or cavil as to the reality of our success there; but we see not how there can be any longer. Our army was retreating to concentrate, and being sharply pressed, was compelled to fight or abandon its trains. Schofield decided to fight, fully aware of the enemy's superiority in numbers, but trusting to the position to enable him to check the Rebel advance until his trains could be safely got away. And the calculation proved a sound one. Though his centre was once broken by the great momentum and vehemence of the Rebel charge, it was re-formed, and the lost ground regained, in a counter-charge which gave us nearly a thousand prisoners.

On this point Hood's report is unsounded; but, as he does not claim to have captured a gun nor a wagon, and admits a loss of thirty-five hundred men, including Major-General Cleburne and three brigadiers killed, with as many wounded or captured, it is clear that Schofield's account is the true one. The Rebels were repulsed with fearful loss, and our retreat during the following night was precisely what Schofield had purposed. He had not proposed, with two corps, to fight a pitched battle with the whole Rebel army; he meant to stop till he got his trains away, and that he achieved, inflicting a loss at least twice as heavy as he incurred. The Rebels had no officer out of Virginia so effective in a fight as Gen. Cleburne, and his loss cannot well be repaired.

—On the whole, it seems plain that the Rebels are decidedly overmatched, and are going rapidly to the wall. If more soldiers are needed to make a speedy end of the war, we trust the President will not hesitate to call for them promptly and frankly. With 200,000 more men in our armies, the 4th of March next should see Mr. Lincoln inaugurated President of a nation reunited and at peace.

LITERARY REVIEWS.

ARCTIC RESEARCHES AND LIFE AMONG THE ESQUIMAUX. By Charles Francis Hall. Harper & Bros., New York.

Since the lamented Elisha Kent Kane published his voluminous work, recounting the incidents and result of his sojourn in the Frigid Zone, no work of importance has been laid before the public. The land of the distant North, of the aurora, and of ice, has long been surrounded by a fascination for the inhabitants of our more genial climes. Its picturesque grandeur; its frigid temperature; the eccentricities of its inhabitants; the sterility of its soil; and the mystery with which it is enveloped,—all combined to draw the adventurous of civilized lands to seek excitement among its icy mountains and its unknown shores. The naturalist can revel in the oddities of nature's fancy.

The botanist, although cut off from the rich vegetation of the Tropics, has its place supplied with the curious ferns and lichens, which are possessed of mysterious medicinal properties. The whole wild desert of rocks and snows has its attraction, and a narrative of the adventures incident upon a journey into its heart cannot but prove most interesting and instructive to our reading population. The large and prolix work of Dr. Kane was eagerly perused by all the American literati, but its interest has passed away; later discoveries have been made, and a consistent narration of the latest information from the Polar Sea is demanded by our people.

Captain Hall has presented us with such a work. For three years he has been shut out from civilization, living among the Esquimaux like one of them, hunting, fishing, exploring. Living with them, he has imbibed their feelings, studied their language and habits, and has returned to us with a systematic review of their life and manners. The last pages of his work were written on the eve of his departure for the ice-clad home of his adoption, and are now he must be breathing the breezes of the iceberg and the glacier.

He has made a most useful work out of his journals, and has done much towards deciding the vexed question of the existence of a Polar passage. While living in the heart of the ice, he found many traces of Franklin's and Frobisher's expeditions—traces which were not available to any one unacquainted with the Esquimaux language. All the most interesting incidents or accidents, of which there are quite a number, are narrated with skill.

Of the birds which are indigenous to the Frigid Zone, of the flora and fauna, he treats thoroughly.

The domestic habits of the inhabitants, their food and way of living, are discussed at large, and while he gives much valuable information, it is done in a style which precludes the possibility of the accusation of dryness.

It is not written in the style of journal which was adopted by Dr. Kane, but as a narrative, which admits of much greater freedom of both thought and expression.

It is embellished with one hundred fine engravings, many of them of great beauty, and all of them most accurate representations of the objects which they intend to portray. It is a work of rare value, and, with its correct map, gives the reader an understanding review of the course of not only his own, but also of all the preceding expeditions.

THE LOST LOVE. By the author of "John Drayton." T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Philadelphia.

There are several styles in which a novel can be written. The usual narrative style is most common. The plan of making extracts from the private journals of the characters is one that has been adopted with great success by Wilkie Collins, while the autobiograph is one of the most pleasing, and has taken a standard position since the publication of "Jane Eyre," and "Ratledge." The author of the "Lost Love" has adopted this style, and has woven out of it a very pleasing tale. It has no depth, it has none of the nice discernments which characterized the productions of Scott or Fielding. We will not call it a second "Waverley," nor yet a "Count of Monte Cristo," but we content ourselves by pronouncing it a good novel.

It displays originality enough to please the reader, depth of plot sufficient to excite him during its perusal, and being written in an autobiographical style, compels him to take a personal interest in the fate of the leading character. It will have a large circulation, and whoever reads it will rise from its perusal with a consciousness that his time could not be more pleasantly spent. Messrs. Peterson have got it out in their usual neat style, and it will add both to the value and the beauty of any library shelf.

LION-HEARTED. By Mrs. Grey. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

This enterprising publishing house has made to its edition of cheap and popular novels a most valuable addition. Mrs. Grey is well known to our reading public as an able and original authoress. Her "Passion and Principle," and "The Flirt," have gained her a reputation, and her latest work will not detract from the laurelt already earned. We do not admire the title, but the contents are all that the lovers of exciting literature could demand. Her characters are drawn from English life, and are unfamiliar to our American public. Her clergyman hero, Mr. Fielding, is unique, the only word which is applicable, and his wife is well portrayed. The other characters are original, and the whole plot is wrought up with great depth, and deserves to rank among one of the best conceived, although not best executed, plots in our popular literature. It is not a sensational work, nor yet one of those chaste, high-life effusions whose heroines are eternally surrounded by a halo of ethereal effulgency, but it is a practical and will shortly be a popular work, one which the generality of people will read, and which will have a circulation, like most of Petersons' publications, beyond the select circle of the literati.

JOHNSON'S NEW ATLAS is gaining ground daily. Those of our lawyers, merchants, or editors who have procured a copy have found it so useful in following the progress of our armies, that they have recommended it to their friends, and the demand for it is rapidly increasing. Complimentary letters have been received from Messrs. Caleb Cope, T. S. Arthur, Prof. Hart, and many others of our most respectable citizens, and all unite in declaring it the most copious, exact, and generally valuable work of the kind ever issued.

FOURTH EDITION

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

Every Soldier Capable of Duty Ordered to the Front.

WASHINGTON, December 19—The following order has just been issued:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, December 19, 1864—General Orders No. 361—Every officer and soldier capable of duty is now wanted in the field, and if not on duty, they are ordered to their respective organizations.

All Provost Marshals and Boards of Enrollment are instructed to employ most diligent exertions in forwarding soldiers to the front, and in arresting deserters, shirkers, and all ill for duty who are absent without proper authority.

Surgeons in charge of hospitals are directed to send forward all who are fit for service, taking care however not to expose any who are unfit.

Recruiting officers are enjoined to diligence, and those who are found guilty of neglect, or useless, the Adjutant-General is directed to recall immediately and send to their commands.

Every effort must be put forth to fill up the ranks, strengthen the armies, and aid the patriotic and gallant troops now smiting the reeling enemy with victorious blows.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The News of the Nashville Victory in our Army.

ANOTHER SHOTTED SALUTE.

THE REBELS ASTONISHED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The mail steamer *Matilda*, from City Point, brings up a large number of mustered out officers, principally of New York regiments.

Yesterday morning a salute of one hundred shotted guns was fired from our batteries in front of Petersburg in honor of Thomas' victory over Hood.

The Rebels came out of their holes, a good deal astonished by the firing and puzzled to account for it.

Our troops on the eastern side of Jerusalem plank road are engaged in felling trees in front of our works. The Rebels keep up their ineffectual fire upon our working parties at Butler's canal.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The steamer *Liberty* has arrived from Havana. She brings no news.

TAX ON WHISKY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The House has struck out the clause taxing whisky on hand.

From Jamaica.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Advices from Jamaica represent that the sugar crop will be an average yield.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 19.

Mr. Clark, the President *pro tem.*, occupied the Chair.

Mr. Hale (N. H.), appeared in his seat.

Mr. Ten Eyck presented a petition from citizens who had United States Certificates, asking for indemnity. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented a petition from Henry Ward Beecher, and three thousand citizens of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery. Referred to the Committee on Slavery.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) presented a petition from the officers of colored troops, asking for an increase of pay, etc. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) presented a petition of citizens of Iowa, asking for the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Grimes presented a petition from Acting Assistant Paymasters in the United States Navy, asking that they have the rank and pay of Lieutenants in the Navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) presented a petition similar to the above, which was referred to the same Committee.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

MONDAY, December 19—The unfavorable weather and rapid downward movement in Gold and Exchange have brought trade to a stand, and there is scarcely anything doing.

In Cotton no transactions reported.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at $42 25 ₰ ton, without finding buyers.

In Flour trade is very dull, and the sales are confined to a few small lots for home consumption at $7 75@8 25 ₰ barrel for superfine; $8 50@9 50 for extra; and $9 75 to $13 50 for extra family, and fancy lots, according to quality. Small sales Rye Flour at $6 00@6 25. The article is scarce.

In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat is limited at last week's figures. Sales of Common Reds at $2 70@2 75 ₰ bushel for red, and white at $2 80@2 85. Rye sells at $1 15. Corn is dull. Small sales of old yellow at $1 08 and invoice at $1 05. New cannot be quoted over $1 05. Oats are unchanged. 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 92 cents. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominally unchanged.

Plaster comes forward slowly, and is dull. One cargo of soft sold at $4 50 ₰ ton.

Potatoes are in good request. Peach Blows and Prince Alberts are selling at from $2 00@2 50. Mercers bring $1 25@1 50 ₰ bushel, and shipping lots $1 00@1 10 ₰ barrel. A cargo of Nova Scotia potatoes, fair quality, sold at 90 cents, but prime are worth $1. Sweet potatoes are worth $3 00 ₰ barrel.

Whisky has advanced 3 cents ₰ gallon. Sales of prime barrels Pennsylvania refined at $2 05, but most holders ask $2 10.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 19—Gold opened at 2 21, and sold down to 2 11¾, closing at 2 11¾. Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 104¾; Cumberland preferred, 12¾; Illinois Central, 127¾; Illinois Central bonds, 71¾; Michigan Southern, 113¾; New York Central, 110¾; Pennsylvania Coal, 95; Reading, 144¾; Hudson River, 113¾; Canton Company, 58; Missouri 6s, 62¾; Erie Railroad, 91¼; United States Coupons 1881, 112¾; Five-twenties, 105¾; Ten-forties, 102¾; One year Certificates, 97¾; Gold at the Board 214, seller 60 days.

LARCENY.—A lad aged nine years was arrested yesterday upon the charge of breaking into an eating saloon at the Baltimore Depot, and stealing a lot of lard. He was held for a further hearing.

Letter of George Francis Train.

George Francis Train has been invited to inaugurate the ceremonies of the grand ball of the young men of the Republican Invincibles, to come off at the Academy of Music on January 12, 1865. He has accepted the invitation in the following characteristic letter:—

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17, 1864.—Gentlemen:—Yes! and three cheers for Philadelphia! Hurrah for Pennsylvania! The Secesh Bulwer hit the Union Quaker when he said "the Penn was mightier than the sword." But the Union Quaker hit the Secesh Bulwer when he told him that we were all parts of one tremendous whole, whose body Union is, and Liberty the soul. Three cheers for Seward's Solecism—thrust through and through the aristocratic hide of the British Lord Warrenoffe! Down with the *Alabama* and Winslow, and down she went. Overboard with the *Edgarstoke* and Cushing, and the ship sank. What sublime anapæsts! Never! said Morris, and the last iron-clads flashed when the guns of the *Cumberland* were level with the water. What magnificent heroism! God bless the navy! America is mistress of the sea—when she gets ready. God bless the army. Here is to

Those of the white and the blue—
Never heard a word about it in God them,
But he sees they be true, and colored red through and through.
Every drop of a traitor shall bind them!

The Union ball is moving, then! All right. Count me in. Let all participate. The campaign is over. Forget and forgive. Let party die, that the Union may live. Americans abroad once rose and cheered, no matter where their birth or what their politics when the toast went round. "The President of the United States." The people spoke in November.

Cut off all Border States, and all alleged frauds, and throw in the Electoral College of the South, and the majority speaks the voice of the people as men and things as they are. So stood Washington together. Make your ball wide enough for everybody who cheers for the country. Those who don't better cross the line. America for the Americans. No nonsense now. Put down the insurrection. Be in earnest. Give us a thousand ships and a million of men. Better all die than lose our nationality.

America has the best head and quality of brain in the physiology of nations. Rome must come to America to paint and cut marble. Paris must cross the ocean to learn practical surgery. Europeans must visit our shores to be educated. Let Europe come over and learn how real history from Agassiz at his Cambridge Museum. Thanks to Chase, he has introduced "The Credit Mobilier's" system into our finance. The national banks are a success. Three cheers for the successor of Ellsworth, Jay, Marshall and Taney! Let the best man win.

Am off for Kansas to-morrow, but will be with you on the 12th, provided the ball carries all America except treason. Different from others, I patronize the Government, instead of the Government patronizing me. While Mr. Lincoln is President inside, I will be President outside (in the cold). My ambition is to preserve my country, and smash into abuses. To belong to party of any kind I like would destroy that.

Now, then, if the ball takes in all the organizations, I'll come—otherwise, I won't. Understand me. I wish to see, under the auspices of the young men of the Republican Invincibles—to whom I extend thanks for past and present kindness—the Academy of Music filled with the representatives of all those who had, and still have, country on the brain. But, in any case,

You are my friends, and I am yours,
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

A. Washington, Charles M. Hall, S. Leslie, John M. Butler, and Benjamin Swain, Esqs., Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SONS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Annual Meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday Evening, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at rooms of Professor Kendall, THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets. Election of officers. Per order

12-19-2t JAMES B. ALVARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 611 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1864.

All persons having claims against this Commission are notified to present them on or before SATURDAY, December 24, 1864.

12-19-6t R. P. KING, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Fairmount Passenger Railway Company (Race and Vine Streets).

The Books for the transfer of Stock will be open on Monday, December 19, at No. 308 WALNUT Street, Room No. 9, Third floor. 12-17-6t*

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 16, 1864.—Any person interested in the yield of the new well on the Walnut Island property, can get correct information on the subject by applying on the subscriber, who was on the Island on the 5th inst., and the well at that time was not yielding fifteen barrels of oil daily.

J. C. BROWN,
12-17-3t* No. 20 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

WESTERN BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Western Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereof by the laws of the United States.

12-19-3t C. N. WEYGANDT, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY RIVER

AND

EAST SANDY OIL COMPANY,

VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $500,000.

100,000 Shares, at Five Dollars Each.

PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, $2 00 PER SHARE.

The Allegheny River and East Sandy Oil Company have two distinct and valuable properties, both of which are owned in fee simple, and one of which is a working property, already developed, with all the necessary machinery.

No. 1 contains three acres, and is situated on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately opposite to the celebrated Hoover well. It is but a few miles from the town of Franklin.

On this property is a well which has been bored to oil.

The improvements are an Engine House, Steam Engine, Derrick and Pumping Apparatus complete. The yield of the well, when in regular operation, is ten barrels in twenty-four hours. This property is near the Canfran farm, on which is located the improvements of the Baltimore Company, and contains ample room and frontage on the river for several additional wells. One or two other wells can be worked with the power now on the ground. Within a very short distance of this well is one which is now yielding sixty barrels per day.

No. 2 is a forty-five acre tract, situated on a bend of the East Sandy creek, about five miles from its mouth, on the Allegheny river. Immediately opposite to this tract on the other side of the stream, is a natural oil spring.

The frontage on the creek, which is all bottom land, suitable for boring, is sufficiently extensive for the location of numerous wells.

In view of the extensive facilities for establishing wells on this property, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is reserved as a working capital for its development.

It is proposed at once to place two engines on this property; and as the working capital thus reserved will be ample, the revenue derived from the well on the Allegheny will be devoted at once to the dividend fund.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited amount of Stock, by

J. M. WALTON,

No. 25 S. THIRD STREET,

12-19-3t PHILADELPHIA.

THE JERSEY WELL

OIL COMPANY,

250,000 Shares, at $2 00 Per Share.

PRESIDENT,

DR. ALBERT G. EGBERT,

Of Venango County.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

WILLIAM M. BARLOW,

Of Ledyard & Barlow, Philadelphia.

Three Per Cent. Per Month on $500,000.

In calling the attention of capitalists to this enterprise, the directors have no hesitation in expressing their belief that the return from it will be more rapid and more liberal than from any now conducted before the community. The property of the Company consists of the following:—

No. 1.

Three-eighths of the working interest in the celebrated JERSEY WELL, on the Rhodes and Kinzer Farm, on Oil creek, with the acre of land on which the well is located. This well has been flowing since early in May, 1864, at the rate of about 250 barrels daily, and is now flowing at that rate, thus yielding to the Company BETWEEN FIFTY AND SIXTY BARRELS DAILY, worth, at present prices, TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will pay to the stockholders in this company

MORE THAN THREE PER CENT. PER MONTH,

From the start. There is room on the land for several more wells, two of which will be immediately commenced by the Company, and in which we shall have the same interest as in the Jersey. The character of this property, as oil land, is well known; it is only necessary to say that no well on it has ever failed in getting oil, while it has already produced the Maple Shade, the Osmond, and the Jersey.

No. 2.

Twenty-five acres in fee on the east side of the Allegheny river, opposite the mouth of Big Sandy. This tract has about forty rods front on the river, and contains a large amount of boring surface. Oil wells yielding largely are found near this property; among them, the Hasbe the Hoover, &c. The Company intend to proceed at once to develop this fine property, and feel sanguine of success.

No. 3.

A lease for fifteen years on the Wm. H. Wilson farm, on Slippery Rock run, in Lawrence county, Pa.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are also leases on Slippery Rock run. They were obtained in April, 1864, by Dr. Egbert, and comprise fifteen years from their date. They secure to the lessee all the oil and other minerals contained in the several tracts with the right to divide and sub-let, with all other rights and privileges connected with the business of mining for oil or coal and other minerals, and reserve a royalty of only one-eighth of said oil or minerals.

The Slippery Rock territory is a new and only partially developed oil region, but the success already obtained there and on the Mahoning river, a few miles west, together with the large quantities of oil found north, south, east and west of it, lead us to hope that it will prove a successful oil region.

The Company have already an excellent engine, tools, and all necessary fixtures on the grounds, with a well nearly down, and shall proceed to develop the property as fast as possible.

These lands and leases were all selected for oil purposes, by the President of this company, whose great success in the oil business, sterling integrity, and force of character, are too well known to require comment here.

Subscriptions received at the office of

LEDYARD & BARLOW,

No. 429 CHESNUT Street.

Only a limited number of shares are for sale. 12-19-5trp

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the style and title of

ADAMS & LEVIS,

For the purpose of transacting a general

BANKING

AND STOCK-BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

OIL, TELEGRAPH,

And EXPRESS COMPANY STOCKS made a Specialty.

Government Loans and Specie Bought and Sold.

THEODORE ADAMS,
GEORGE H. LEVIS,

12 19 No. 305 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FAMILY BIBLES!

Wholesale and Retail.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Prayers, Hymns, Family and Pocket

BIBLES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES,

Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique, Relief and Gold.

WILLIAM W. HARDING,

MANUFACTURER,

No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,

12-19 Thy BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

EYRE & LANDELL.

MERRIMAC CALICOES,

FAST COLORS FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NEW DE LAINES

FOR CHRISTMAS.

3000 Yards French Chintzes, Yard Wide, Fifty Cents, 12-19-12t

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BURNETT PROPERTY,

ON

PAINT CREEK,

ABOUT TWO MILES FROM ITS MOUTH,

ON THE

CLARION RIVER.

Sand rocks on this property, and heavily covered with white pine, and other timber, which alone would pay a dividend on $500,000. Also, coal in abundance, one large vein now being developed. At the present price of coal in this county, a large sum could be derived from this branch alone. 250 acres.

KANE FARM, 250 acres, on Clarion river, 10 miles above Clarion town, and 24 miles from Brookville, the capital of Jefferson county. This territory has sand a half mile front on Clarion river, and from surface indications there is no better oil land in the State—wells are now going down on the adjoining properties, with good show of oil, though land can be bought at the low price of $1 per acre.

Nine acres in Cherry Tree run, a most valuable piece of oil property, surrounded by large flowing and producing wells. This piece of land, once developed, will prove as remunerative as the entire territory of the most favored oil companies, and can be bought low.

100 acres on Patchel run, in Sugar creek township. This property is only two miles from the town of Franklin. There are two runs through this land, with several deep cuts or ravines, well adapted for boring purposes. Also, in this land there is limestone, and five feet veins of coal. Timber in abundance for all purposes. Can be had for $10,000.

100 acres near Franklin and near French creek. Through a portion of this land there is coal varying from two to five feet thick; also, in one end limestone, which is now much wanted in this region, can be had in abundance. About 50 acres of this land shows the most favored prospects for oil yet discovered on French creek. This entire piece of land can now be bought for $25 00.

218 acres valuable coal land near the Allegheny river, being directly in the rear of the Roberts Oil Company's property. Three feet coal veins now open and working. This piece of land could be made to prove most profitable if in the hands of an energetic company.

150 acres land near East Sandy, in Cranberry township, heavily timbered, and underlaid with many large veins of coal, which would prove a great saving to any company who possessed this territory. About eighty acres of this land is adapted to boring purposes, showing the same surface indications as are to be found on Oil creek and Cherry run. Price $20,000.

150 acres of land in Jefferson county, Pa., near the great oil region of the Clarion river. On this property there is valuable timber, and underlaid with heavy coal veins, a few of which have already been opened. The oil indications are very similar to those met with on Cherry run. This piece of property can now be purchased at a very low price. As yet, there has been but little attention paid to this region, but, from present indications, the land in this region will shortly command as fabulous prices as land on Oil creek. The coal alone on this territory, calculated at two cents per bushel, will more than pay for the whole property in eighteen months.

160 acres in Cranberry township, Venango county, being near East Sandy, and not far from the Allegheny river. Williams run goes through this entire property. Near by there are several runs, one of which is now producing largely. Coal is found on adjoining territory. Prospects of this land proving largely productive, either for oil or coal, are not surpassed by any land in this county. This farm can be had for $16,000.

1 acre and 22 perches, being a small piece of valuable boring land in Venango county, which can be had either on lease, or can be purchased in fee simple. There are few opportunities for purchasing such a small piece of land in this county. Can be bought cheap.

1000 acres of land in the western oil region of Virginia. This territory is located near and is surrounded by some of the most valuable oil territory in this State. Can be bought either in part or the whole tract.

SIMPSON, JANNEY & CO.,

11 Room 17, No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

TOYS! TOPS!!

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS,

At No. 38 S. Second Street,

Below Market, West Side.

For the accommodation of our Customers who cannot spare time to purchase during the day, we will keep our store open until 10 P. M., every evening during the holidays. We are determined to close out our EXTENSIVE STOCK OF TOYS at prices MUCH BELOW THE USUAL RATES.

A. J. WEIDENER,

12-19-6trp No. 38 S. SECOND Street.

BERRY FARM OIL COMPANY.

Capital $1,000,000.

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES, OF THE PAR VALUE OF $5 00 EACH.

Working Capital $10,000.

Books of Subscription for a limited number of Shares of Stock, at TWO DOLLARS per Share, opened at the Office of the Company, No. 208 S. THIRD Street, first floor, or subscriptions may be left with any member of the Board of Directors.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES J. DUNCAN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
WILLIAM HACKER.

DIRECTORS,

JOHN B. NEWMAN, No. 1716 Spruce street.
JOHN H. GRAHAM, No. 607 Market street.
EDWIN T. COPE, No. 324 Walnut street.
THOMAS H. WILLS, No. 208 S. Broad street.
THEODORE ADAMS, Broad and Parrish streets.
E. POTTS, No. 521 Walnut street.
THOMAS S. BEALLE, Germantown.
HENRY WARNER, No. 702 Franklin street.
SAMUEL MUNS, New York.

The Company are now engaged in developing the property working with Cuthie sets of hands, under the superintendence of their efficient President.

Prospectus, maps, and further information, on application at the office. 12-19 6trp

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

GLASGOW, Saturday, December 17.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, December 24.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, December 31.
And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$100 00 Steerage.....$50 00
First Cabin to London 170 00 Steerage to London.... 60 00
First Cabin to Paris.. 190 00 Steerage to Paris..... 80 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 180 00 Steerage to Hamburg. 70 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $150, $170, $210. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1864.

MACHINE TOOL-MAKERS.

HENRY MAUDSLAY.

If we trace back the history of what may be termed machine tools, we shall find that they owe their birth to the patent lock. When Bramah, at the latter end of the last century, turned his attention to the improvement of the tumbler lock, he found that the most skilled hand-labor of the day was incapable of turning out the precise and beautifully executed work needed, and even if it had, the expense would have been so great as to preclude its becoming an article of general sale. In order to accomplish his task, it was necessary to invent special tools, many of which were of a self-acting character, and all possessing a delicacy of application and an accuracy and speed of working which left far behind the efforts of the most cunning hand.

From the workshop of this ingenious engineer it may be said that the mechanical greatness of England took its rise. He it was who fostered the latent skill of the young smith, Henry Maudslay, and strengthened the passion of Joseph Clements for accuracy of work. Giving, as we must do, Bramah the credit of being the first great tool-maker, yet we feel that it was to Henry Maudslay we owe the merit of raising a race of machinists—for the term tool-maker is, we think, too insignificant—who have made England famous among nations. We shall be better able to appreciate the merit of the master, Bramah, and his man, Maudslay, when we remember what William Fairbairn has said, that when he began life, at the commencement of the present century, the human hand performed all the work that was done. And how it was performed we have the testimony of Watt, who experienced the greatest difficulty in getting work executed, where an almost mathematical accuracy was demanded. It was a mercy for mankind that he was able to finish the first working model of his steam-engine, so utterly impossible was it to get the steam-cylinder turned with any approach to truth.

Henry Maudslay, when a smith in the Arsenal at Woolwich, was invited by Bramah, who had heard of his ability, to enter his service. The youth, for he was only eighteen at the time, adopted a very characteristic method of giving his new master a taste of his skill. Pointing to a worn-out old vice in the workshop, he asked if the fact of his being able to renew it in the course of the afternoon would be considered his diploma of proficiency; this being agreed upon, he immediately set to work; before the appointed time the vice was as good as new, and he gained at once a first-rate position in the shop.

Whilst a journeyman with Bramah, he invented the famous slide-rest, the prolific parent of a whole race of labor-saving machines of the present day—the slotting-machine, the planing-machine, and many others, all tracing their parentage to this simple contrivance. Before its invention, the turning-lathe depended for the accuracy of its work entirely upon the muscles of the workman. If, in turning a cylinder, for instance, the tool at one moment cut deeper than at another, by reason of the workman bearing more heavily upon it, the whole work had to be gone over again. The slide-rest, by substituting a fixed tool for one guided by the human hand, at once abolished the possibility of these inaccuracies, and inaugurated the reign of that mathematical truth in workmanship without which great machinery cannot work.

After Maudslay left Bramah, he set up a little shop of his own, first in Wells street, then in Margaret street, Cavendish square, where he was found out by the elder Brunel, and employed to construct the famous block machinery at present in use in Portsmouth Dockyard. His power of generalizing from a few hints was strongly exemplified in the intercourse between the young inventor and this rising young machinist. Brunel, with that fear all inventors have of disclosing their designs prematurely to others, was in the habit of taking drawings of fragments of the proposed machinery to Maudslay for his inspection, without mentioning the real nature of the work he wished accomplished.

At the third visit, however, Brunel was surprised to hear the young man say:—"Ah, now I see what you are thinking of, you want machinery for making ships' blocks." These machines, which were the first labor-saving works set up in our public establishments, at once evinced the enormous amount of productive power the country had acquired.

There is scarcely a contrivance in use among modern machinists which cannot find its origin in this series of engines, for they number forty-four, at work nearly sixty years ago, and at present in excellent condition and in full employ.

These machines, with the aid of ten men, do the work that formerly occupied one hundred, and morever, they do it infinitely better. The only wonder to us is, that the vast superiority of these machine-tools having been thus tested at so early a date, their use did not more rapidly increase; but there are pauses, for some unaccountable reason, in all revolutions, and it was full thirty years from the date of this invention before the full tide of labor-saving appliances began to be felt.

The punch by which thick plates of iron are pierced for riveting was another of his inventions by which great accuracy is gained and an immense amount of labor is saved.

When Maudslay left Margaret street, in 1810, he removed to the site of an old riding school in Lambeth Marsh, and there founded, together with his partner, Mr. Field, the world-famous establishment of Maudslay & Field. Mr. Smiles has remarked, with great truth, that the shop of Maudslay & Field gave a stamp to the workmen who labored in it, just as the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge give their peculiar impress to their respective students—an impress which never leaves them. Like Mr. Penn, the great marine engine-maker, Maudslay "could not afford to turn out anything but first-rate work;" and this accuracy and perfection of finish has been passed on to other shops by means of the Nasmyths and the Whitworths, who learned their art under him.

In short, Maudsley was to his "hands" under him what Dr. Arnold was to his boys, a presiding spirit, whose teaching made a lasting impression upon all those with whom he came in contact. It was his habit to enter his workshops when the men were absent, and carefully to note every man's work whilst in progress at the bench. He used to make his remarks with a piece of chalk; sometimes in terms of approbation, but sometimes sharply and tersely, if reproof were needed. When the men returned to the shop, the reading of the master's eye was thus set plainly before them, and caused no small excitement.

The example he set of exquisite work made a lasting impression, and in the history of manufacture there is nothing an Englishman should be prouder of than the character of the machinery it produces. Those who carefully inspected the machinery department of the late International Exhibition could not help being struck by the beauty, accuracy, and solidity of the English workmanship, when compared with the dimness and want of finish of the French and Belgian productions. We may be thought fanciful, but to us there is something awe-inspiring in the inevitable regularity of a vast machine of English work and there is an expression of calmness in its irresistible action which reminds us of the presence of some fate; look down the hold of the *Great Eastern*, good reader, at her engines when she is in motion, and you will doubtless feel the full force of what we say.—*Once-a-Week.*

THE STEAM-HAMMER—JAMES NASMYTH.

James Nasmyth, the Thor of the present age, was brought up under the immediate eye of Maudslay, and perhaps was more intimately associated with him than any other person, for he was the assistant appointed to take charge of the great machinist's own particular workshop, and the pupil has done credit to his master. Nasmyth, unlike the other great machinists, was by no means a self-made man, at least as regards his education, as he was the son of the Alexander Nasmyth, of Edinburgh, whose landscapes have charmed us all; moreover he was a scientific man, and his son therefore started in life with hereditary ability. Nevertheless, he fought his way up as a great smith unaided. His first employment was as an assistant in Maudslay's beautiful little workshop, at ten shillings a week; and in the establishment of this famous firm he learned his art. Nasmyth's fame rests mainly upon his steam-hammer, a tool without which modern forging could not be accomplished. Indeed, it was a consequence of the demand for such a Cyclopean instrument that it was produced, and it is a singularly apposite example of the manner in which great works sometimes produce great tools, as surely as great tools lead to the production of mammoth works.

When the *Great Britain* was being constructed, it was at first intended that she should have paddle-engines; such were accordingly designed for her by the late Mr. Humphreys. The paddle-shaft, however, was to be of such enormous proportions that no forge in the kingdom was capable of turning it out. In this difficulty, Mr. Brunel was forced to apply to Mr. Nasmyth to aid him with his advice. Mr. Nasmyth's reply was a sketch made on the spur of the moment of his famous hammer, and returned by post that night. Unluckily, it was determined to change the paddle for the screw, and the paddle-shaft therefore was never required.

The great hammer accordingly remained a dream upon the paper, as far as its inventor was concerned, for, strangely enough, none of the great iron-founders would have anything to do with it. Some time after, when on a visit to a celebrated foundry in France, Mr. Nasmyth was shown an enormous piece of forged work; curious to know how such an unusual size had been accomplished, he asked the question of the director of the works. "Why, with your steam-hammer, to be sure," was the instant reply. The Frenchman had been shown the drawing by Nasmyth's partner at the time it was made, and with a keener appreciation of its value than was evinced by the English machinists, he determined to have one made.

This was certainly an instance but little in accord with the English manufacturer's boast, "that if not the first to invent, he is the first to see the value of the inventions of others," for, with a demand for gigantic forgings far beyond what exists in France, we yet allowed our friends on the other side of the water to steal a march upon us. However, the steam-hammer is now in common use, and year by year it is assuming larger proportions. The effect of its introduction is the vast increase of the size of the forgings, now so easily accomplished, and the consequent enormous development of the proportions of our machinery; in fact, there is no limit now to the size of the engines that can be produced, or to the power that the use of this simple instrument has placed in the hands of man. Without it, we should have no armor-plated ships of war, no great engines for their propulsion, no enormous works in iron of any kind, such as have marked the last dozen years, and have at once elevated men, mechanically, from mere pigmies to a race of giants.

One of the most useful applications of the principle of the steam-hammer is to pile-driving. We well remember, years ago, watching a party of twenty men at this work on the quay at Rotterdam, and the Dutchmen should know something about the operation. This was performed by the ordinary monkey, which rises and falls every three minutes. Now by the use of Nasmyth's steam pile-driving machine, a pile can be driven in four minutes as deeply as by the old method it could be in twelve hours! The steam-hammer sits on the shoulders of the pile like the Old Man of the Sea, adding its dead weight to its lively taps at the rate of eighty blows a minute! In consequence of this rapidity of action, works of reclamation from the sea, before unreclaimed of, will be effected; and an immense impetus will be given to all building works constructed on unstable ground.—*Once a Week.*

JOSEPH CLEMENTS.

Another great mechanic, bred in the school of Bramah, and afterwards in the employ of Maudslay & Field, was Joseph Clements. He lays claim to have made the first machine for planing iron. There have been more disputes respecting the parentage of this machine than perhaps any other; but Clements' machine, which was finished in 1825, was certainly the earliest in action, and in the metropolis it did the whole work of the trade for many years. The value of a machine which can produce a true plane is incalculable.

Indeed, Whitworth has written a treatise upon it, as a standard of reference in mechanical productions. Before the planing-machine came into use, true planes were approximated, for they could not wholly be obtained, by means of chipping and filing. Clements' machine, however, at once superseded that method, and for some years, Mr. Smiles informs us, his income mainly depended upon the earnings of this iron planer, which never ceased working night or day, and earning for its master as much as £10 for every twelve hours' work. In every machinist's shop is now to be seen this beautiful tool, cutting a long narrow ribbon of metal with its keen tools, producing the most perfect work, and tended in many cases only by a lad. Clements, in consequence of the great fame he had acquired for accuracy of work, was sought by Professor Babbage, to construct the famous calculating machine.

This extraordinary work, after progressing for some years, was however discontinued by Government, and it remains a magnificent fragment of mechanical skill. The working drawings, we are told of the calculating machine alone, irrespective of the printing machine, which was equally elaborate, covered no less than four hundred square feet of surface. The apparatus was intended to calculate with unerring accuracy, and this it is fully equal to accomplish, for when through any cause an error has been made, it actually reverses its action, and to use Mr. Smiles' expression, "runs itself out."

Although this machine was never finished in England, Messrs. Schentz, of Stockholm, after twenty years' labor, completed this extraordinary combination of what may be also termed "thinking iron," and it was first displayed in the Paris exhibition of 1855. Although the work was completed by foreigners, it was done from the English drawings; therefore the merit is wholly due to Babbage and Clements. Our own Government have procured a copy of this machine, and it is now in actual use at Somerset House, working out annuity and other tables for the Registrar-General, possibly calculating our mortality tables—a dead piece of machinery counting up our dead men—a most appropriate occupation. Clements followed the lead of Maudslay in reforming a very important detail in mechanism. Before the time of these thoughtful workmen there existed no regularity with respect to those all-important parts of mechanism, screws and nuts. Every maker suited his own fancy with regard to their construction, and there was no such thing as uniformity with respect to the pitch of the screw. The consequence was, that on taking a machine to pieces for repair, the screw-hole had to be drilled out and recut, so as to suit the thread used in the shop.

The great expense and loss of time caused by this arrangement led Clements to the conclusion that the number of threads should be settled according to the length of the screw. He did this, and constructed a screw-engine lathe to do the work of one accomplished by hand. This plan the trade unanimously accepted, and now there is no more trouble about this very important implement which holds machinery together. Clements did his work thoroughly, but he would have his own price for it; like Mr. Penn, who could not afford to turn out imperfect work.

His screws were constructed with mathematical accuracy, but they were unfortunately costly. A story is told of his having received an order from America to make a large screw "in the best possible manner." The work was accomplished with great care, and the American was astonished to find a bill for several hundred pounds for the work done; the matter was referred to arbitration, and of course the case went in favor of the machinist. It may be interesting to the public to know that Clements is the inventor of the too effectual steam-whistle of our locomotive.—*Once-a-Week.*

COAL AT COST—$7 50 PER TON.—THE Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Incorporated under the General Mining Law of the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LYND, H. A. PAUL,
E. E. JONES, POWELL F. CLAYTON,
THOMAS R. GARNED.

Office, No. 5½ S. SIXTH Street.

The Company is still receiving subscriptions to its Stock at $10 per share, and supplying its Stockholders with the best quality of White Ash Schuylkill Coal, at $7 50 per ton.

In regard to the title to the colliery, and to the corporate franchises of the Company, references can be made to their counsel, David W. Sellers, Esq., and in regard to the quality of the coal, the capacity of the mines, and the profits to be derived by the entire enterprise, to Strick and Knowles, Esqs., the able Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city of Philadelphia, or to Stephen Harris, Esq., Mining Engineer, Pottsville.

The number of stockholders is now one thousand, comprising all classes of the community. Nearly 5 sections of coal have been delivered to subscribers at $7 50 to $8 a ton below the market price. The enterprise being managed by the stockholders for their own exclusive use and advantage, there is no inducement for dissension or unfair dealing, either as to the weight or quality of the coal delivered to each. We have no coal agents in Germantown, Manayunk and Norristown, and residents of those places can be supplied as readily as if they were within reach of the central yard.

Never having less than 600 or 700 tons at our city yard, all orders can be promptly supplied. Circulars can be had at the office, containing full details of the working of the company, the opinions of counsel and engineers as to the title to the colliery, and as to its capacity etc., and a list of our stockholders. The public are freely invited to call for these documents and make full inquiry into the merits of their coal. Office hours from 10 to 12 at Our Yard, No. 1247 CALLOWHILL Street, and examine the coal and the system of delivery.

It is not probable that the stock of the Company can be had at par after December 25, 1864.

Agent in Manayunk—JOHN ADAMS.
Agent in Germantown—SPENCER ROBERTS.
Agent in Norristown—CHARLES P. PERRY.

Twenty cars can find steady employment at the Yard, No. 1247 CALLOWHILL Street.

With the modern idea, stockholders in the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, having given our attention to the working operations of this organization, take pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful and economic direction of this important enterprise; and in offering this method its theory to the efficiency of the officers of this company. We do not ourselves present this organization to the public as one eminently deserving their support, being the desire of the present stockholders that the subscriptions to this stock shall be confined to actual consumers, so that the original object shall be carried out, viz.: supplying a great want in an important department of domestic economy. It therefore depends that consumers of coal shall speedily come in and take the remaining shares, thereby preventing any portion of the stock from falling into the hands of speculators—which the directors have been careful so far to avoid.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.

Thomas T. Firth,	Dr. Wilson Jewell,
Owen J. Wister,	Charles P. Mayes,
W. C. Houston,	William S. Torr,
S. J. Scott,	J. H. Wheeler,
Smith, Randolph & Son,	N. B. Lawrence,
Charles L. Eberle,	David W. Sellers,
Edward Bromley,	H. B. Shillingford,
James Gates,	John MacDowell, Jr.,
R. P. McCullagh,	Robert Montague,
J. D. White,	T. E. Coapman.
Amos Reckhill,	

Among our Stockholders are the following named persons, most of whom have received their coal, and to whom reference can be made:—

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Matthew J. Bracy,
Charles M. Morris,
Jacob Wiseman,
John O. Sheeper,
James Zimmerman,
James Lyna,
William Super
George S. Lower,
Benjamin Shepherd,
Rebecca Taylor,
John Gulliver,
Jemima Tredrom,
A. McCall,
Mrs. E. A. Callaghan,
Garret Hansen,
Michael Morgan,
Robert Thompson,
Julius Heisler,
James A. Dunning,
James B. Venal,
George Lilly,
C. B. Claflin,
F. W. Farrell,
J. D. Welsh,
Caddie McKee,
Mary Harrison,
Robert M. Hill,
O. F. Waldron,
E. Metzger,
Charles Jaggard,
William J. Austin,
Charles A. Kershaw,
Thomas J. Shoemaker,
Jacob Waar,
Abbie S. Partridge,
James F. Patterson,
Peter McKenzie,
Lewis C. Tracy,
Harry B. Reed,
Mrs. E. S. Starr,
Joseph Wyeth,
Cathrine Sinclair,
George B. Keller,
B. Scott, Jr.,
B. E. Scott,
J. E. Munck,
B. F. Earle,
Edward McGee,
Benjamin H. Haines,
William H. Ackley,
Henry J. Rees,
John McArthur,
Edward Long,
William C. Schuler,
Charles Cornell,
Walter Brindle,
George Bensh,
Jacob Mohr,
William G. Taylor,
A. M. Jelly,
Thomas Ford,
Thomas Woodman,
Martin Dwyer,
John Keen,
M. C. Cadmus,
F. Rheinert,
John B. Taylor,
A. J. Bessant,
John G. Ford,
Louis F. Covey,
William Erhardt,
Mrs. Mary A. A. Smith,
M. E. Stewart,
Wilson Andrews,
James J. Allison,
E. M. Nichols,
Mrs. A. Leadbeater,
E. A. Walsh,
Robert H. Leatly,
J. R. Hyndman,
George W. Mooney,
Henry C. Young,
Thomas Huston,
A. Emerick,
Lewis Kensel,
H. B. Kelly,
S. Frederick & Co.
J. H. Walton,
A. J. Spencer,
J. F. Wolfe,
A. V. Murphy,
J. M. Farley,
E. W. Stanton,
Jerry Leavitt,
Charles Gerrard,
Lucy C. Moyer,
A. W. Tempaine,
J. William Jones,
Francis Brehm,
Samuel Brooks,
Susan Sterkson,
George M. Williams,
E. D. Isom,
Edward Biddle,
John McKnight,
Charles Harris,
E. B. Ashton,
Ewen R. Holmes,
James O. Clark,
William J. Clark,
John Ivy,
Francis Thole,
Henry Herrick,
Walter Stevenson,
Michael S. Calan,
E. A. Hensley,
Thomas C. Eno,
P. O. Morris,
John M. Fidelton,
John Hutchins,
Isaac Bayer,
William Adair,
Charles Wollank,
William Seance,
D. F. Southworth,
John Young,
A. J. Croll,
Abram Livezy,
J. D. Livezy,
James Bannister,
Sarah J. Sides,
Robert T. Anderson,
Enoch Shipperd,
Peter Brown,
George P. Oliver,
John Harper,
James Aber,
Rev. D. D. Mahn,
Samuel Ferder,
Mary Ann Fisher,
Thomas Wiley,
J. Frederick Smith,
Charles Richardson,
G. Goldowin,
E. Landesdown,
A. Holly,
A. F. Hendrickson,
Thomas Ellsworth,
Robert M. Gibson,
M. A. Fury,
George S. Morgan,
George Wellbank,
Mary Lawrence,
Samuel Megonigal,
Evan Fox,
E. Zeller,
Ann McKinzie,
Mary Southwick,
John Sheeper,
Jacob Weaver,
Cadwalader Evans,
Ellwood Harvey,
Mrs. Ann White,
Isaac Hyneman,
Samuel Caven,
Alfred Whittington,
William F. Small,
William J. Phillips,
Conrad B. Andreas,
William Fasson,
Albert Hoober,
John Godson,
David W. Sellers,
C. M. Berry,
Robert B. Scher,
Edwin Pretty,
Paul J. Fie d,
Jesse Lane,
W. W. Gardiner,
T. D. Jones,
George I. Miller,
Joseph E. Tatr,
J. D. Rupp,
William Simons,
George W. Coppock,
William C. Schuler,
Frederick Gallmus,
Edward Norman,
Passmore Williamson,
Edward M. Morrison,
H. L. Hallowell & Son,
H. F. Steel,
Wilson Jewell, M. D.
T. Elwood Chapman,
John Patton,
John Moor,
Eliz. Johnson,
Henry Haines,
William J. Harris,
O. M. Hoagland,
Frederick W. Parrott,
Joseph McMullen,
James Harnell,
Isaac S. Clark,
John G. Ackley,
William H. Bennett,
F. W. Bondor,
E. E. J. Bon,
Adolphus Perles,
Thomas Singley,
John McKee,
J. C. Bunnell,
David Applegate,
Samuel Kilpatrick,
J. W. Kelly,
Henry B. Clow,
T. D. B. Richards,
E. L. Pearse,
W. T. Sherlock,
Henry S. Ford,
M. L. Vansant,
Levi Sellers,
John S. Jenkins,
C. F. Kramer,
Mary E. C. Stephen,
Austin W. Wood,
Sarah W. Morlett,
H. M. Lewis,
R. L. Pennock,
George Phipps,
William Bringhurst,
O. S. Senter,
T. B. Cannon,
David Weatherly, Jr.
M. Stowell,
Henry M. Cully,
Henry Nice,
A. C. Reuss,
Lewis Fetherolf,
Joseph S. Fox,
A. C. Orthrich,
Elizabeth Deal,
John S. Wilson,
Thomas Latham,
Francis Pennington,
Abraham Horn,
W. S. Speer,
F. W. Kohler,
Atwood, Holston & Co.
William E. Stone,
Anna M. Seashell,
Charles H. Cooper,
Sarah Phipps,
Thomas Stevens,
Samuel Wyeth,
William Davies,
Daniel A. Dyott,
J. F. Prentiss,
Wm. D. Pemberton,
E. W. Asserdine,
Eliza M. Pugh,
C. L. McCracken,
Joseph McMullen,
Richard Stokes,
Robert M. Moore,
Joseph S. Fisher,
R. T. Ashton,
Henry Samuel,
George Worley,
John Franklin,
Benjamin Pilling,
Josiah Mitchell,
John Garred,
George Hannarely,
Joseph M. Richards,
John F. Butler,
G. W. Gregor,
George W. Witham,
C. B. Rixley,
Joseph P. Cooper,
Benjamin M. Thomas,
James S. Taylor,
William F. Jones,
John Mowers,
Wm. Mayhory, M. D.
Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger,
Elizabeth Savage,
Wm. Penn Taylor,
Maria M. Veidt,
William Knox,
William Stewart,
Elizabeth Brister,
George Stemmetz,
John G. Mullen,
Mary Hunsinger,
F. F. Hagar,
R. F. Hollinshead,
Charles Mason,
Rebecca Bidwell,
John W. Frost,
Lucia A. Brown,
William W. White,
George W. S. Corriman,
Sherman Bradley,
Margaret Miller,
James C. Fraley,
Peter McKenzie,
Mamie Carter,
Charles L. Clark,
William E. Pennington,
Lewis S. Heinz,
Charles Kelly,
Enos P. S. Sones,
E. Garland,
Charles Sawoodle,
William H. Neff,
Annie Bond,
Henry Charmah,
J. B. Dawson,
John Lees,
George Wildaur,
M. Gillingham,
Joseph Courtney,
John Wilson,
Andrew Shaff,
William H. Shaff,
Charles A. Quast,
Thomas J. Sparkawk,
William M. Reed, M. D.
George B. Reese,
Charles M. Norris,
William H. Schreiner,
Joseph M. Patterson,
Jos. Gordon,
Leda W. Baldwin,
Elizabeth W. Comly,
John C. Hummel,
Frank in Butler,
John Graham,
Elizabeth Peters,
Lewis Lukeman,
M. S. Hannan,
Mrs. Emma R. Adams,
Miss Rose McCaley,
A. C. Wilson,
John C. Schriber,
Hon. Joseph Allison,
Isaac Sauz,
John Cooper,
David Knight,
Lydia Pew er,
W. C. Todd,
E. P. Allen,
Margaret Torrey,
William H. Wade,
Isaac Arnold,
R. H. Taylor,
William Storer,
E. McGregor,
James Allen,
Casper Wister,
Charles Simpson,
Charles E. Morgan,
W. C. Horton,
J. P. Moore,
Andrew Jackson,
P. A. Trego,
Thomas Peaile,
William Cassady,
H. Cattrall,
Ann McMullin,
Samuel Boere,
J. R. Bush, jr.
Samuel M. Gilbert,
John K. Bell,
James Sherron,
Rev. Benjamin J. Dorr, D. D.
John B. Parker,
Robert Toland,
Thomas F. Firth,
John Button,
Joseph Button,
Mary C. Johnson,
Susan Clark,
J. W. McMahon,
J. Ackerman,
James G. Mared,
John G. Snyder,
William Taylor,
Charles Boric,
C. G. Grob,
Ann Silcox,
Sarah R. Cheetham,
George Nichols,
James Cameron,
John J. Corkery
William Smith,
Thomas Sweedale,
John Williams,
John Scattzer & Son,
James Barton,
Robert Gibson
A. B. Selpt.
Thomas B. Longstreth,
P. B. Frase,
C. P. Bignell,
Thomas Hallan,
S. T. Shrider,
James Overson, Esq.
Mrs. A. L. Wells,
The mas Husbands,
Charles Ireland,
Thomas Semson,
William B. Kean,
John L. Linker,
James Miller,
M. S. Kohler,
James Mc Kenny,
Margaret Mcclintock,
Alfred Rosenberg,
Cash J. Geiger,
Henry C. Gelser,
David Horne,
Emma Sawhney,
Hon. Leonard Myers,
Susan W. Price,
Henry Cowan,
Charles B. Palmer,
Henry A. Sales,
Smith Bowen,
Mrs. P. S. Justice,
Thomas Bell,
Susanna Wade,
Anna M. Lewis,
John W. C. Fulton,
J. Stewart Depuy,
T. Esmonde Harper,
Charles W. Bacon,
C. P. Pleasants,
William Rodgers,
Joseph P. Solger,
H. B. Russell,
H. B. Sandmeyer,
Henry Shute,
R. F. McCollough,
Dr. Owen Wister,
Elizabeth Harkinson,
Joseph Chowen,
Emma Bonberry,
Jacob Stout,
David Gilbert,
James Speelle,
J. J. H. Schenck,
Archibald McNutt,
William Clinton,
George Evans,
William Cooper,
Ben John K. Findlay,
Frederick Rapp,
Mrs. A. O Cooper,
Thomas B. Smith,
Samuel Heins,
P. Edwards
Joseph Kopp,
George Purdy,
John D. M. Bell,
Admiral Radcliff,
Edward F. Schoppelberger,
Dr. L. F. Girard,
M. M. Hickborn,
Mrs. N. Hollingsden,
J. M. Bockin,
Thomas S. Shoemaker,
Jacob Nes,
M. B. Nes,
James Cuneedus,
Henry Bonker,
Nehemiah Richard,
Mrs. E. V. Kleel
Robert Mc ainey,
Charles C. Rowland,
Gottlieb Weber,
William M. Speck,
William K. Fry,
B. Snyder,
S. S. Barnes,
S. Stevens,
C. Christbaugh,
Jonas Weaver,
O. Gotterer,
James Boeger,
Quincy C. Suff,
George Burrows,
Anna Lancer,
Dr. C. F. Clark,
Alfred W. Tappen,
Elizabeth Somers,
Thomas Mayers,
James Freeman,
John Marston, Jr.
Benjamin Coleman,
John Mowry,
William Barnett, Sr.
E. A. Shultz,
Mathew Lockart,
J. F. Gebert,
James Needham,
Mrs. F. E. Hazlewell,
Jacob Altenberg,
Thomas Eckegard,
H. W. Eichle,
D. W. Bowne,
Daniel Grant,
Ed. Bowers,
Cornelius Lees,
George Munger,
John D. Beaty,
Mary Ann McKay,
Benjamin A. Fuller,
T. S. Wright,
Peter Cramp,
N. Smith,
A. W. Tatnall,
James Casserlan,
Daniel Tucker,
Mrs. E. T. Creasey,
James M. Ranlli,
Wm. A. Smithurst,
B. Dunn,
Margaret Glass,
H. H. Vaughan,
Jacob L. Smith,
Kranzes Poulson, Esq.
Samuel C. Hemerey,
Rev. C. W. Dennison,
J. B. Johnson,
M. F. Schenck,
John Hamsden,
William Hess,
John Gerred,
Ephraim T. Deacon,
Frazier & Johnson,
John B. Sammz,
R. F. Stokes,
George A. Hubbard,
Joseph R. Flanigan,
R. B. Shantz,
C. C. Hughes,
Jos. and A. Bernhardt,
Joseph K. Thompson,
Dr. J. F. Williams,
Samuel Morris,
George W. Michener,
S. M. Carty,
J. R. Miller,
Mrs. Daniel Dougherty,
Matthew Brower,
William J. Warner,
M. C. Campbell,
Robert L. Brooks,
Jesse Scheller,
Joseph Brown, M. D.
Richard Williamson,
Edwin Mercein,
Dr. J. Tyler,
Thomas W. Hartley,
O. Mitchell,
John Hallowell,
T. H. Worden,
John Smith,
James F. Brown,
Annie L. French,
Margaret Hutton,
Jennie Smith,
James Weal,
Mrs. S. Burton,
J. R. Bell,
George A. Hubert,
Elijah L. Dubois,
Dr. C. L. Measer,
Charles Washburn,
Dr. C. Sims,
Wm. Roberts,
Thomas McKellar,
Seth Warrington,
John H. Flick,
Charles Gascoyne,
Mrs. J. Orr,
Owen Geler,
David Fergusson,
Charles S. Sandiford,
Charles Cushonmaker,
Belcher & Co,
Robert Clark,
John E. Savage,
Hooley Haines,
Jacob Miller,
Lloyd Mifflin,
Rev. T. A. Fernley,
Thomas Holt,
William Evans,
James S. Holt,
A. W. Hoot,
Lewis Hyle,
Martha A. Godfrey,
Joseph Sealy,
P. C. Bennett,
A. Strass,
J. S. Wells,
Wm. Nasch, M. D.
Joseph P. Lalanne,
Elizabeth Wade,
William Mills,
Henry Voelmer,
Mary and Sarah Johnson,
William P. Schell,
R. S. Carr,
David B. Kelsey,
Annie H. Hay,
Martial Simon,
Joseph W. Gaus,
Charles Esle,
Freeman M. Shaw,
George A. Frank,
Richard Garred,
Thomas W. Southwick,
Peter Bittenhouse,
Isaac Bittenhouse,
H. B. Vandyke,
John Lucas & Co.
Charles F. Idell,
Isaac C. Jones,
Joseph Parker,
John W. Thewlis,
A. M. Keller,
Herbert J. Lloyd,
J. H. Brown,
Maria McCall,
Wm. F. Gulliver,
D. E. Thompson,
A. N. Hering,
R. F. Washington,
William Perry,
David Gilmore,
Samuel A. Miller,
Henry W. Gray,
Dr. J. Davidson,
William A. Hunter,
Clarence Marsh,
Sarah F. Elsridge,
Joseph W. Byers,
H. Rogers Brauer,
Joseph Peak,
Thomas Duffy,
Dr. James Truman,
Samuel Sartain,
Elizabeth Kay,
Daniel Schnurer,
Rev. Dabbs L. Paterson,
Mary A. Bryan,
Martha May,
George Doll,
John Conrad,
R. A. Weir,
J. Van Court,
Hiram Brown,
James Peters,
John W. Farrell,
Daniel Smith,
Geo. J. Williams & Co.
Charles Jones,
Charles Rittenhouse,
Jacob M. Eiss,
Jeshua Bower,
Hiram Brower,
Wm. Lees,
Jesse Pincer,
Charles H. Graff,
John Amber,
J. W. Farradine,
Charles G. Leach,
Thomas Mowbray,
J. E. S. Maxwell,
Thomas Kelly,
G. W. Farris,
William Harrington,
Mary Ann Calhoun,
R. S. Stewart,
Thomas McAlister,
Dr. James Gilliams,
Franklin Fire Insurance Co
J. Batelin,
Mrs. M. W. Johnson,
James McMillan,
Henry Hatland,
Zachar Howell,
C. Wilhelm,
M. Neal English,
R. G. Simpkin,
John Davis,
D. L. Keller,
John A. Howell,
S. H. Gage,
William Henson,
Edward Parramore,
Jacob Longsdorf,
Isaiah Hacker,
Ira E. Walraven,
Thomas Robertson,
Lloyd P. Smith,
Sidney Bonsor,
William Lyte,
John Keen,
R. McClure,
W. H. Barnes
Mary and Sarah Johnson,
Samuel E. Rass,
R. W. Peters.

The following communications, selected from a large number, show the appreciation of the enterprise by the citizens of Philadelphia:—

No. 420 N. SIXTH STREET—JAMES LYND, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The Coal I received from the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, on my subscription, has given me entire satisfaction. It ignites readily, burns well, is free from slate, deposits white ashes, and is not easily extinguished. The fire in our kitchen grate has not been out for eight or nine days.

Therefore, in answer to your question, I may say that my experience thus far as to the quality of the coal is altogether favorable, while I am equally well impressed with the enterprise, and the advantages to each subscriber as an investment. Very truly yours,

WILSON JEWELL.

No. 420 N. Sixth Street.

October 24, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1864—JAMES LYND, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Until I became a Stockholder in your Company I had always been in the habit of burning Lehigh coal. Since trying yours, I find it, for household purposes, fully equal to Lehigh, and a very superior article indeed.

Yours, truly, SAMUEL C. HENSZAY,

No. 1139 Custer street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1864.—JAMES LYND, Esq., President of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—My Dear Sir:—Our coal has come to hand, all in good order, and has been used in both range and furnace. I am informed that the quality is all that could be desired.

Yours, truly, JOHN M'ARTHUR,

No. 1317 Locust street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—JAMES LYND, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—I have given the Coal a thorough trial, and find it a most superior article. I am so much pleased with it that, if so too have, I will increase my subscription to one hundred shares. Respectfully,

ALLEN C. WILSON, No. 1805 Chestnut street.

OFFICE OF THE SANSOM STREET HALL, October 25, 1864.—JAMES LYND, President Consumers' Coal Company.—Esq.—Dear Friend:—I have much pleasure in stating to you the entire satisfaction the coal given me that I have received from your Company. It makes a strong fire, and is free from slate and cinders, and I can confidently recommend it to all housekeepers for domestic purposes; also, to manufacturers for generating steam. Yours, sincerely,

CHARLES T. MATHEYS, No. 616 Sansom Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Tenth month, 29, 1864.—FRIEND LYND:—The Coal furnished me as a Stockholder in the Company gives entire satisfaction. It is well prepared, and burns freely. I could not wish for better article.

R. PALEY, No. 42 S. Third street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24, 1864.—JAMES LYND, Esq., President etc.—In answer to your request to know how I like the Coal purchased from your Company, I reply that it has given entire satisfaction in every particular. My family think it superior to all.

ISAAC H. O'HARRA, No. 20 S. Sixth street.

JAMES LYND, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—The Coal supplied to me by your Company I am happy to state gives entire satisfaction in every respect, and is equal to any I have ever used.

Very respectfully, etc.,

J. H. WALTON, No. 25 S. Third street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1864.—JAMES LYND, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to announce to you my perfect satisfaction with the coal received from your Company upon my order as a subscriber. I have been accustomed to use coal from the mountainous region of your mine, for nine years, and have always been able to obtain it here in the city at a reasonable price, but superiority heretofore was decidedly marked, but in its present hands I find the article to be in no way deteriorated, but to the contrary, so far as I am able to judge, for domestic purposes, fully equal to any that I have ever used, or have ever analyzed. I am, very truly, yours, etc.,

WM. S. UHLER, Falls of Schuylkill.

BOOKS!

BOOKS!!

BOOKS!!!

The attention of the public is directed to the fine assortment of new and popular books on hand and for sale by

CHARLES DESILVER,

No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

A large and well selected stock of handsomely bound and fine copies of all the standard works of the day, designed expressly for

GIFTS DURING THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS,

also, a variety of Juveniles, Toy Books, Games, Photographs, Autographs, and Scrap Albums, Diaries, Bibles, Prayer-books &c.

Also on hand, three sets of the Popular Chinese Game,

"THE RACE COURSE."

The only sets in the country not in private hands. PRICE $25.

Ready on the 15th instant,

a new steel-plate Map of the State of Virginia, showing the Oil, Rivers, New railroads, &c. &c. Sent by mail, post-paid. Price Fifty Cents.

CHARLES DESILVER,

12-15-tf No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

PRESENTATION BOOKS OF A VALUABLE CHARACTER.

Appleton's New Americanized Cyclopedia.
Cyclopedia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes, 2 vols.
Rebellion Record. By Frank Moore.
Washington Irving's Works—fine edition.
Cooper's Novels—illustrated.
Dickens' Works—Illustrated.
Bancroft's United States.
Nicholson's Dictionary of the Bible.
Lights and Shadows of New York Picture Galleries.
Martin's History of France. Agents Louis XIV.
Waverly Novels—illustrated.
Shakespeare's Works.
Prescott's Works.
Bayard Taylor's Works.
Hood's Works.
Lord Bacon's Works—fine edition.
Haslam's Worsted Work.

ALFRED JAMES H. SIMON'S Book Rooms,
No.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1864.

JOTTINGS FROM "PUNCH."

NEW NIGGER SONG, UNPOPULAR WITH SCHOOL BOYS.—"The happy land of *Canaan*."

SPORTING FASHION.—*Dangerous Style of Tie for a Fox-Hunter.*—A fall for the Neck.

WHAT is the most sensational periodical of the day? The powder magazine.

ACADEMICAL.

Is the Master of Caius, Cambridge, of necessity a married man? Whether this is the case or no, the Mistress of Keys (Caius) should hold in perpetuity the venerable title of Mother Bunch.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.

Sir Henry Storks is appointed to Malta. This will give an opportunity for contrasting the rule of King Storks there with King Log in the Ionian Islands.

QUESTION FOR IRISHMEN.

Pat, what's the best way of traveling?
Troth, sure, an' isn't it the "rale way (*railway*)"

THREE RAILWAY GAUGES.—Trains are made for the Broad Gauge, the Narrow Gauge, and the Lug-gage.

QUESTION FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

What vegetable *only* petitions not to be eaten? Why, of course, the Lettuce alone. (*Let us alone*).

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

(*Translated from A Negro Song*).

What color, sir, should be a horse
That your's, and yours alone?
D'ye give it up? Why, sir, of course,
That horse must be your roan.

VERY NATIONAL SYMPATHY.

The efforts made by the German Legal Protection Society on behalf of their countrymen, Muller, show how the Germans all hang together. Their treatment of Denmark had shown that they should.

PRETTY INNOCENT.

Miss Muff.—"Please, sir, I want to be married."
Registrar.—"Quite right. What's his name?"
Miss Muff.—"Please, sir, I don't know. I thought yours was like every other Registry Office; I put my name on your books, and you find somebody who wants me."
[The Registrar immediately left town, and has not been seen since.]

A SNIP'S SENSATIONAL ADVERTISEMENT.

(*In the latest style.*)

"Clothes! Clothes! Clothes! Clothes!"
"Who's there but knows,"
"For soldiers, gents, and sailors."
"That none, you see,"
"Make togs like me;"
"The others are failers!"

NOTE.—We've had Sensation *Headers*, we Have now Sensation *Tailors*.

THE FUSIBILITY OF THE PEOPLES.

"In the debate on the Convention in the Italian Parliament, General Lamarmora said that the fusion of the Italians is a fact throughout the army. It may be asked if the fusion of the Italians is a fact throughout the marines. It may also be asked whether, if the fusion of the Italians throughout the army is a fact, the inexorable logic of facts does not compel us to believe the possibility of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius at Naples. The fusion of the Italians, if a fact, is an extraordinary fact to have been accomplished at this time of year; might have been expected to take place, if at all, in the summer. Now, however, suppose the Italians are fused, a question which may be asked is, 'Will Italy run into Greece?'"

FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Mr. Punch has seen, with a sensation which he can hardly describe, a most contemptible card of verses intended as a preface to Photograph Albums. The composition is fearfully snobbish. It contains the word "Phiz," which is never used in decent society except when reference is made to the distinguished artist who, in mockery of Snobs, selected the name. And it has also the word "Quiz," which is never used except at Islington and in the back streets of the City Road. That no person may have an excuse for using, for a moment, the vulgar affair in question, he subjoins some verses in the same metre, but of a different kind, and he presents the copyright to the Collectors of Photographs:—

Yes, here is my album,
And my affidavit:
If you beg for one picture,
I'm blessed if you'll have it.
And don't offer your own,
But just take it for granted,
That if not in the book,
It's because you're not wanted.

THE WONDERS OF MODERN TRAVEL.

TO THE STATION.

Wonder if my watch is right, or slow, or fast.
Wonder if that church clock is right.
Wonder if the cabman will take eighteen pence from my house to the Station.

THE STATION.

Wonder if the porter understood what I said to him about the luggage.
Wonder if I shall see him again.
Wonder if I shall know him when I *do* see him again.
Wonder if I gave my writing-case to the porter, or left it in the cab.
Wonder where I take my ticket.
Wonder in which pocket I put my gold.
Wonder where I got that bad half-crown which the clerk won't take.
Wonder if that 's another that I've just put down.
Wonder where the porter is who took my luggage.
Wonder where my luggage is.
Wonder again whether I gave my writing-case to the porter, or left it in the cab.
Wonder which is my train.
Wonder if the guard knows anything about that porter with the writing-case.
Wonder if it *will* be "all right" as the guard says it will be.
Wonder if my luggage, being now labelled, will be put into the proper van.
Wonder if I've got time to get a sandwich and a glass of sherry.
Wonder if they've got the *Times* of the day before yesterday, which I haven't seen.
Wonder if *Punch* of this week is out yet.
Wonder why they don't keep nice sandwiches and sherry.
Wonder if there's time for a cup of coffee instead.
Wonder if that's our bell for starting.
Wonder which is the carriage where I left my rug and umbrella, so as to know it again.
Wonder where the guard is to whom I gave a shilling to keep a carriage for me.
Wonder why he didn't keep it; by "it," I mean the carriage.
Wonder where they've put my luggage.

THE JOURNEY.

Wonder if my change is all right.
Wonder for the second time in which pocket I put my gold.
Wonder if I gave the cabman a sovereign for a shilling.
Wonder if that was the reason why he grumbled less than usual, and drove off rapidly.
Wonder if any one objects to smoking.
Wonder that nobody does.
Wonder where I put my lights.
Wonder whether I put them in my writing-case.
Wonder for the third time whether I gave my writing-case to the porter, or left it in the cab.
Wonder if anybody in the carriage has got any lights.
Wonder that nobody has.
Wonder when we can get some.
Wonder if there's anything in the paper.
Wonder why they don't cut it.
Wonder if I put my knife in my writing-case.
Wonder for the fourth time whether I gave, etc.
Wonder if I can cut the paper with my ticket.
Wonder where I put my ticket.
Wonder where I could have put my ticket.
Wonder where the deuce I put my ticket.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

M'CLINTOCK RESERVE OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES. - - - - - $10 EACH

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES McMILLAN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURY,
J. D. REINBOTH.

No. 423 WALNUT STREET.

The property of this Company is all in Venango county, and is believed to be as good oil territory as any in the county:—

No. 1. One-fourth royalty interest in three acres and one hundred and five perches of land, being the McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek with Cherry Run. The leases (99 years) are held by executors and responsible men. There is a flowing well struck about the 20th of October, and is now yielding 140 barrels per day, with a good prospect of a large increase. There is also a pumping well, yielding over 80 barrels. Increasing daily, and it is confidently expected will become a large flowing well. Three other wells are nearly completed, one 26 feet deep in the third sand rock; one 450 feet deep; one 521 feet deep, just through the third sand rock, and ready for the engine, which is on the ground, and another just commenced, in all of which oil has already been found, and will be, it is supposed, in a few weeks, largely productive, making six wells completed and in active process of completion. On this territory there is room for twelve or sixteen wells, and, from the character of the leases, will be developed rapidly.

No. 2. One half acre of ground in the centre of the above tract, reserved originally by the owner as his residence, and on which it stands. This is a fee simple, but subject to one-fourth of the oil produced from it. The best judges pronounce this half acre to be as good oil territory as any on the creek, and which the Company expect to develop as rapidly as possible for the benefit of the stockholders.

No. 3. One-third working interest in three and one-half acres on Oil Creek, situated further up, adjoining the widow McClintock's farm, and as favorably located as Nos. 1 and 2. On this property there is a new well, producing 30 barrels of oil daily, and increasing. Another well in progress of boring, and progressing satisfactorily. This property is susceptible of greater development, and promises to be largely productive.

No. 4. Two hundred and ten acres of land in fee simple on Pithole Creek, three miles from the Allegheny River, and surrounded with wells, already developed and successful. A large portion of this farm is believed to be good oil territory.

No. 5. A valuable tract on Stuart's Run, containing about thirty acres. This is regarded as one of the most desirable regions outside of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Several companies have commenced operations with highly favorable prospects.

No. 6. A valuable tract on and near Tubs Run, which empties into the Allegheny River, on the east side, about one mile above Tionesta Village. Several ravines pass through this property, and there is considerable of good timber on it. No reason why it should not prove to be good oil territory.

No. 7. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above Lacey's Mills, on the left-hand side of the creek, containing about fifty acres, with as many rods on the creek. Indications for oil very favorable.

No. 8. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above the last described, containing about fifty acres, and about fifty rods front on the creek.

No. 9. A tract of territory on and adjoining a run which empties into Hemlock creek, about five miles from President, and near to the property of the President Petroleum Company. It contains about two hundred acres, part well timbered, the balance believed to be good oil territory.

No. 10. A valuable tract on and near Pithole Run, about one mile from the Allegheny river, and nearly opposite the celebrated Pithole Creek, which is now regarded with much favor. This property contains about twenty-five acres, part well timbered, and there are good reasons for believing they will prove good oil territory.

Immediately on going into operation this company will be in the receipt of say 60 barrels of oil per day, which at $10 (it is now selling at $12), will be a daily income $600, or $180,000 per annum, enabling the company make dividends of not less than three per cent per month on the investment from the beginning, with a good prospect of a large increase.

It is believed that no oil company has been formed with more certain prospects of success. Only a limited portion of the stock is offered at $5, as the corporators confidently believe that in a very short time the stock will be worth much more than par.

As the company relies mainly on the first described property for their present income, the following report, made by a committee of gentlemen appointed to make the examination, is submitted:—

The undersigned committee, appointed to examine the property of the McClintock Reserve Oil Company, respectfully report:—

That they have thoroughly examined the John McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. The property selected on a beautiful bluff, admirably adapted to boring. There are six wells finished and in progress. One well, which had been yielding about forty barrels daily, had suddenly increased to one hundred and forty barrels, and was flowing at about this rate on our visit. Another well, represented as yielding seventy-five barrels, was pumping at the rate of eighty to ninety barrels, and the intelligent superintendent and lessee was sanguine in the expectation that in a short time it would become a flowing well, and give a much larger yield. These two wells are but a few weeks old, and have every indication of becoming very large wells.

Three other wells are in process of boring, and will be finished on or before the first of January; and from the indications, we believe they will all be largely productive. One other well was just commenced, and will be finished rapidly to completion.

The whole of the property, except the half acre on which the homestead stands, has been leased, and is in the hands of experienced and energetic men, who will spare no pains or expense to develop the property in the best manner, and in the shortest possible time.

The derricks, houses, engines, tools, etc., are all new, and the best of their kind, and in excellent order, giving evidence of the careful supervision of the owners of the leases.

We have no doubt that the Company's interest—one-fourth royalty—now about fifty-five barrels per day, which at $10 is $550, will be greatly increased by the first of January next; and as the land will admit of twenty wells being bored upon it, a good idea may be formed of the immense yield which will result when all are finished. The homestead occupies half an acre—from which the Company will receive three-fourths of the oil if they work it, and which your committee strongly recommends; it would not be surprising if this interest alone should, before the expiration of a year, realize an income of several hundred barrels per day.

The entire property consists of a little over four acres, with a superior dwelling and good barn upon it. From its proximity to Cherry Run, and its peculiar location, together with the fact that the property had not been found to be affected by other wells in the immediate neighborhood, we are led to the conviction that it is one of the most desirable properties on Oil Creek.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. REINBOTH, No. 456 Walnut street.

JAMES McMILLAN, No. 606 Sansom street.

12-5-mwf5w W. H. RICHARDSON, No. 500 Market St.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8f

THE OAK BALL OIL COMPANY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

$20,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

100,000 Shares. $5 Par Each

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50 PER SHARE, FULL PAID.

PRESIDENT,
HECTOR TYNDALE.

TREASURER,
HENRY E. SIMPSON.

DIRECTORS,

HECTOR TYNDALE, J. C. FISHER,
HENRY CARSON, WILLIAM ASSPACH,
WILLIAM M. GEISNER, J. C. FRYER,
HENRY E. SIMPSON.

The property of the above Company consists of over 300 (three hundred and sixty) acres of Land in fee simple, situated on the Sugar Camp Branch of Stuart's run, Venango county, Pennsylvania, lying between Oil creek on a line between the Hyde and Egbert Story, and McElhenny Farms and the Allegheny river, in the heart of the oil regions, nearly two miles on each side of the run, of bonable territory, with room for the sinking of hundreds of wells, and is considered by experienced persons in the oil business invaluable as oil-producing territory. There are oil wells in every direction near this property, producing large yields.

The utmost energy is being, and will be, directed to the development of this property to make it productive and remunerative to the stockholders.

The Company own a lease of one and a quarter acres on the Culbertson tract, on the Allegheny river, nearly adjoining continuous pumping wells of forty barrels per day. A well has just been put in operation to 420 feet deep, from which they are now receiving ten (10) barrels of oil per day, and increasing. It is within a few hundred yards of the celebrated Hussey and McIlride and Heydrick well's, and others which have and are producing largely. There is room on this tract for three or four more wells, and on which wells will be sunk without delay. On the said property engine, tools, &c., are being placed, and contracts being made for the sinking of several other wells.

A large portion of the stock having already been subscribed, the books will remain open for a short period for the remaining shares, at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, full paid.

For further information, apply to

J. C. FRYER,

No. 113 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864. 12 13-6t

PENNSYLVANIA IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

Office, No. 139 S. Fifth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $1,000 000.

200,000 SHARES AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

Reserved Capital, $250,000.

PRESIDENT,
ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, JOHN M. POMEROY,
D. R. JACKMAN, ELISHA W. DAVIS,
J. C. BOMBERGER, PETER B. SMALL.

SECRETARY,
JAMES M. SELLERS.

TREASURER,
ELISHA W. DAVIS.

This Company has 120 acres of land, in fee, on Allegheny river, immediately opposite Oil City, and adjoining Layonia, with 120 rods front on the river, and 75 rods front on Lay's Run. Hon. C. P. Ransdell, Editor of the Oil City "Monitor," and Agent for this land, assures the Company that it will sell in lots for $100,000, reserving the Oil right, which is worth $100,000 additional. Immediate revenue will be derived for the Company from the sale of these lots; and the Company have two good engines with complete fixtures, to operate immediately for Oil. The territory in this immediate locality has never failed to produce profitably.

Also, 100 acres, in fee simple, in the celebrated Cherry Run District, immediately adjoining Cherry Run Petroleum Company, whose stock is now worth $40 per share. The Company now have offers, which will be accepted, for sinking wells on lease, without any cost to the corporation, and one-half the proceeds to go to the Company. The Curtin and St. Nicholas Companies are in this immediate locality, and their stock is now commanding a large premium. In addition, the Company has 40 acres, in fee simple, on Cherry Tree Run, which empties into Oil Creek, and is the best-producing section of the Oil territory; and 110 acres, in fee simple, on Salmon Bend, five miles above the mouth of Oil Creek, and not over two miles from the celebrated Reed well, now producing over two hundred barrels per day.

Also, the lease of three tracts of land, two on Oil Creek, each producing over ten barrels per day, and one on Allegheny river, producing ten barrels per day of heavy Oil, worth now twenty-one dollars per barrel. The Company now receives three-fourths of the proceeds of the last named well, and one-half of the other two. Each of these tracts will be developed by the Company by sinking additional wells, and the engines and fixtures are now on hand to do it.

The officers of this Company mean to prosecute the development of these lands most energetically, and they have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends on the capital stock.

Subscriptions must be made promptly, as more than one-half of the stock is already engaged.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Company. 12-13-6t

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, Above Eighth street.
Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-3-1m*

ESTATE OF PATRICK CALLAHAN, DECEASED.—Whereas, Letters of Administration to the Estate of PATRICK CALLAHAN, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said decedent will make payment to, and all persons having claims against the same will present them to

MARTIN CALLAHAN, Administrator,
No. 415 South THIRD Street.

Or to his Attorney,
GEORGE S. DOUGHERTY,
No. 547 PRUNE Street.

12-12-m-5t

THE MORGAN OIL COMPANY.

Capital Stock, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....Par Value $5 Per Share.
Subscription Price, $2 Per Share.

Working Capital, $21,000.

PRESIDENT,
HORACE J. SMITH.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
R. STEWART, M. D.

TREASURER,
HENRY H. WILSON.

CLERK,
B. T. JANNEY.

SUPERINTENDENT,
JASPER COPE WAY.

DIRECTORS.

Horace J. Smith, William L. Maddock,
R. Stewart, M. D., Maddock & Janney,
Oliver Wilson, S. M. Janney,
Francis Baugh, A. M. Shaw,
James L. Freedley.

Office, 33 and 34 Washington Buildings, No. 274 S. Third St., Phila.

The property of the MORGAN OIL COMPANY consists of 60 acres in fee, all in which is cleared and improvements. 40 acres are situate in Morgan and Hooker townships, Morgan county, Ohio, and 20 acres on a tributary of the Clarion river, in Jefferson county, Pa.

Prospectus and Stock at the office of the Company, which will be opened on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock, when Books for Stock will be opened. 12-16-6t

CLARION RIVER
AND
MAPLE AND SPRING CREEK
OIL COMPANY.

Capital Stock, $2,000,000.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES, AT $10 PER SHARE.

Original Subscription $2 50 Per Share for Full Paid up Stock.

WORKING CAPITAL, 100,000 DOLLARS

This Company has secured deed rights and leases to 2300 acres of the best oil territory on the Clarion river, being in the immediate range of the Pennsylvania Oil Region, possessing most favorable geological surface indications, same as on Oil creek; coal excavation similar, and surrounding country abounding in the strongest evidences of an abundant supply of oil. It is believed that this Company has more good boring territory than any other Oil Company now offering its stock in this market at the same cost per share, having over 40 miles length of river, creek, and tributaries.

Their property is as follows, viz:—

1st. A deed right (forever for oil on 300 acres on the property known as the Brandon Tract, in Forest county, on the Clarion river and Maple creek, with a river and creek front of about ten miles. On this property a well was commenced by the former owner in 1863, but on reaching the depth of 200 feet oil was obtained with every show for an abundant well, but owing to the low price of oil, and the uncertainty of its usefulness, with the slow and expensive mode of boring then in use, the operation was abandoned. Near this spot this Company has now a derrick erected, engine on the ground, and all preparations ready to commence sinking a well. This tract, by those who have examined it, is said to be unsurpassed in indications for abundant producing wells.

2d. A lease for ninety-nine (99) years for nine-tenths (9-10) of all the oil on a tract of 1300 acres, known as the Messenger Tract, on the Clarion river, about 12 miles above the Brandon Tract. This property has a very extensive river, creek, and tributary front of about 20 miles in length.

On this property the Company has now three engines with all necessary tools and machinery to commence boring without delay. The surface indications and oil springs in this neighborhood warrant the belief that flowing wells will be found at a depth not exceeding 500 feet.

Nearly all the land on the Clarion river, from its mouth to many miles above these tracts, has either been leased or sold to parties or companies in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other cities, and developments are now being made with flattering prospects of obtaining large productions of oil from this region.

This Company has reserved the very large sum of $100,000 for working capital, enough to sink from 20 to 25 wells; $15,000 of which has already been expended in engines, tools, and working materials now on the ground; and with the intention of immediately adding 6 more engines and tools to their present stock, they confidently expect in a very short time to have a number of wells in successful operation. This, together with the fact that they have secured the entire product of oil on one tract and nine-tenths on the others, when most companies pay at least a royalty of one-half to land owners, as also the very low rate at which they are offering their stock, being only one-fourth of its par value, should induce those seeking investments to subscribe at once.

The books for subscription will be open on the 15th of December, at their Office, Washington Building, No. 274 S. THIRD Street.

C. P. HAYES,
TREASURER.

12-16-6t

FOR SALE—OIL CREEK TERRITORY.—A Fee or Royalty Interest on one of the most valuable tracts of OIL LAND, ON OIL CREEK, VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. It lies at the junction of

OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN,

and covers about 100 acres of ground, upon which are numerous LEASES, with over SIXTY WELLS thereon, either producing, or in progress and nearly finished. The LESSEES are daily beginning other wells on sites yet unoccupied, as there is room for ONE HUNDRED additional wells.

Those in use are both FLOWING AND PUMPING WELLS, one of which has flowed

1000 BARRELS PER DAY.

The Working Interest of one of the New Wells, sold last week among the operatives themselves at the rate of

$138,000 FOR THE WELL,

and THREE ACRES reserved by the original owner for his residence, sold also at the rate of $100,000 each, an opportunity, it is believed, has not been recently offered, and would make a producing basis of much value as to afford an immense capital.

Apply to

C. B. DUNCAN,
No. 456 WALNUT Street.

12-7

COAL OIL,
AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,

can be supplied at lowest cash prices with CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.

A full assortment of samples on hand for purchasers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Certificates of Stock.

W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer,

11-26-6w S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Card from the Trustees.

No. 52 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 14, 1864.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

It is advertised that 50,000 Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company will be reserved as WORKING CAPITAL.

To prevent misconception, the management desire to state that

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH ($100,000),

will be deposited with the Company's Bankers, to be used only in the development of the magnificent property belonging to the Company and for the legitimate contingent expenses.

A large majority of the stock having been taken, the books will soon be closed.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
FOR THE TRUSTEES.

E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

Subscription Agents in Philadelphia,

CLARKSON & CO.,

12-16-6t No. 121 S. THIRD Street.

THE DRAKE PETROLEUM COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.

$50,000 Cash Working Capital.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
T. HASKINS DU PUY,
President of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
Of the Hardware firm of Truitt & Co., No. 538 Market St

TREASURER,
SAMUEL WORK,
Of Work, McCouch & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Third street

DIRECTORS,

T. HASKINS DU PUY,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
E. S. RICHARDS,
of Germantown,
WM. D. SHERRERD, Insurance Agent.
GEORGE P. WAY,
of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co.,
A. W. LEISENRING,
Cashier Manch Chunk Bank,
EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronounced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every particular, and it is believed, from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several engines and engaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom, an admirably adapted for boring.

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.
THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

19-7-tf

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,

(SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
PRESIDENT.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Secretary and Treasurer.

11-17-13*

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
by GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

10-24-2m

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.
100,000 SHARES.....$5 Each.
Subscription Price.....$2.
10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Office, No. 314 MARKET St, Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 10 barrels per day, and increasing.

No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 300 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 300 barrels of oil per day.

No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 500 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of producing largely.

No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with best a mile of river front, all good boring territory.

No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.

No. 6. Six acres in fee in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediate surrounding this property are fine producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.

Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 12 13-12t

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott, James R. Mason,
N. B. Kneass, T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman, John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King, John Brady, do
John M. Riley, W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver, William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESTNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $4 50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
40,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $10.00

PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.
TREASURER—JOHN W. TORREY.
SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1305 Arch street, Philada.
DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 909 S. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
R. R. PORTER, M. D., Wilmington.
WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil; several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m

VOLCANIC OIL
AND
COAL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2500 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $4 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,
No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1864. 12-9

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.

W. A. HAMILL,
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

ALL THE

Received for t
organizing, in
and undoubte

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Sherman's Expedition.

Capture of Fort McAllister—Savannah Completely Isolated—Splendid Condition of the Army—A Very Agreeable March—Abundance of Supplies—Two Hundred Miles of Railroad Destroyed—Not a Wagon Lost on the March—Mules, Negroes, Horses, Etc., Brought In—Communication Open with the Fleet—Savannah Regarded as Already Gone.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 9 P. M, 1864.—Major-General Dix, New York:—An official despatch from General Sherman was received to-day, dated midnight, December 13, on the gunboat *Dandelion*, Ossabaw Sound, Georgia. It was written before General Foster had reached him. He reports, besides some military details of future operations which are omitted, the following interesting particulars of his operations:—

ON BOARD "DANDELION," OSSABAW SOUND, 11:50 P. M., December 13, 1864.—To-day, at 5 P. M., General Harris' Division of the Fifteenth Corps carried Fort McAllister by assault, capturing its entire garrison and stores. This opened to us the Ossabaw Sound, and I pulled down to this gunboat to communicate with the fleet. Before opening communication we had completely destroyed all the railroads leading into Savannah, and invested the city. Two left is on the Savannah river, three miles above the city, and the right is on the Ogeechee, at King's Bridge.

The army is in splendid order, and equal to anything. The weather has been fine and supplies abundant. Our march was most agreeable, and we were not at all molested by guerillas. We reached Savannah three days ago, but owing to Fort McAllister we could not communicate, but now we have McAllister, and go ahead.

We have already captured two boats in the Savannah river, and have prevented their gunboats from coming down. I estimate the population of Savannah at twenty-five thousand, and the garrison at fifteen thousand. General Hardee commands.

We have not lost a wagon on the trip, but have gathered a large supply of mules, negroes, horses, etc., and our teams are in far better condition than when we started.

My first duty will be to clear the army of all surplus negroes, mules, and horses.

We have utterly destroyed over two hundred miles of railroad, and consumed stores and provisions that were essential to Lee's and Hood's armies.

The quick work made of Fort McAllister, and the opening of communication with our fleet, and consequent independence of supplies, dissipates all their boasted threats to head me off, and starve the army. I regard Savannah as already gained.

Yours, truly, W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, December 18.

I was over in Washington yesterday, and had quite a pleasant interview with President Lincoln. Whilst in that metropolis of mud and political anxieties, a salute of two hundred guns was fired in honor of the glorious victories of General Thomas. It seemed as though a terrible battle was raging. Reports of cannon were in quick succession for half an hour, one replying to the other, and each echoing to the heavens. Every eye seemed bright, and all hearts were glad at the welcome thundering which told of triumph to the Union cause. Flags were flying from the public buildings and elsewhere in honor of the glorious events. It was decidedly cheering.

Returning home at night I found a very important private despatch, coming from a source unbounded, bearing date of December 17, which gives me to understand that great successes have been achieved within a few days past in General Foster's department. I cannot give particulars, but what I assert can be fully relied on.

I saw recently a newly invented bayonet by Capt. T. W. Alexander, of the Baltimore Battery of Light Artillery, which is said to possess especial merit. It is in the shape of a saw, and can be substituted admirably for that purpose, whilst at the same time it serves all the purposes of a bayonet. There is a sort of knife on the reverse edge, well calculated for cutting in emergencies.

This instrument is only about three ounces heavier than the triangular or common weapon, and can be made easily from the ordinary bayonet at small expense. By order of General Wallace it recently underwent inspection by a board of military officers, of which General Morris was president. They pronounced favorably thereon, and commended it to the attention of General Schenck, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Captain Alexander, its inventor, is a zealous young officer of fine talents and decided genius. It is hoped, if this weapon proves practically meritorious, Congress will reward his labors.

The Baltimore *Sun* emerges from the penny system to-morrow, obedient to the times, and comes out as a two-cent paper. No reader of this old journal will refuse encouraging it, as it has grown into an indispensable institution, and cannot be done without. Such is the case with all good [illegible]

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired to-morrow [illegible] rejoicings in and around Baltimore, in honor of General Wallace, in honor of the [illegible] splendid triumph over [illegible]

[illegible] are apparent on all [illegible] Sanitary Commission [illegible] with immense quantities [illegible] etc.—for our [illegible] Southern [illegible] and dishes [illegible] Rebel can [illegible]

A new [illegible] more in a few days [illegible] of military offenses, General Mac[illegible] elect President, and in all probability [illegible] to the 1st Delaware Cavalry, continuing [illegible] advocate. The old Commission was [illegible] as several members thereof were required [illegible] join their regiments.

Allow me to congratulate you, Mr. Editor, upon the change of form and great improvement, in all respects, in your EVENING TELEGRAPH. It is pronounced by old newspaper men in this city to be the very best [illegible] journal now published [illegible] Stone and, look down [illegible]. Having had a *Great Eastern*, good reader, at her [illegible] you find in the position she is in motion, and you will doubtless [illegible] with them. As full force of what we say.—*Once a Week*.

THE STEAM-HAMMER—JAMES NASMYTH AND [illegible] BONO.

James Nasmyth, the Thor of the [illegible] was brought up under the immediate [illegible] small is the Mandslay, and perhaps was more [illegible] and short its associated with him than any other [illegible] note with for he was the assistant appointed [illegible] laugh! and charge of the great machinist's own [illegible] plays with workshop, and the pupil has done [illegible] reed of the his master. Nasmyth, unlike the [illegible] tle thing, yet machinists, was by no means a self- [illegible] sions of the [illegible] fifteen degrees!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A WIFE.—A shoemaker, named Charles Emmon, was arraigned before Alderman Welding on Saturday, upon the charge of ill-treating his wife. The facts and circumstances of this case develop a picture of horror. The parties live on Sixth street, near Spruce. It is alleged that the husband has been in the habit of whipping or beating his wife. To use the language of some of the neighbors, they fight like "dog and cat," the woman of course on the defensive. The whole neighborhood has frequently been annoyed because of the quarrels. It seems that the wife is made to work on the uppers of boots and shoes so steadily, and for such a length of time, as to exhaust nature. Should she happen to doze over her work at a late hour in the night, or early in the morning, a crack alongside of her head would startle and awaken her again to a world of misery. If sickness should overcome her, this would be a signal for a beating at the hands of her husband.

On Thursday night last a quarrel ensued, in which she acted in self-defense. The husband received a blow alongside of the head, for which he thrust his wife into a room and there kept her imprisoned until Saturday morning. The neighbors, not hearing any noise for the previous forty-eight hours, were suspicious that something unusual had happened; perhaps she had been killed. An application was made to the legal authorities, and Reserve Officer Rawlings, in company with some of the neighbors, entered the house, which had been locked up for some time. They found the imprisoned woman almost dead, she not having had anything to eat or drink for more than forty-eight hours. Her condition excited the liveliest interest. Every attention was paid to her that the necessities of the case required, and in the afternoon her husband was arrested. He was committed in default of $1000 bail to answer at court.

LANDIS' SATURDAY EVENING LECTURE.—Landis' lecture, on Saturday evening, was like eternity—it had neither beginning nor end. At half-past 7 o'clock we saw three boys, one or two ladies, and two or three gentlemen, on the steps of Concert Hall. Landis was there, too; Landis had just stepped up-stairs to tell the janitor to put out the lights. The eleven people who constituted the entire community interested in Landis' exposition of the Sunday Car Question, and who had assembled at Concert Hall to hear that exposition, had precipitately left. Why Landis did not deliver his lecture remained unexplained. Why not deliver it? He had eleven people to hear him. He had eleven distinct proofs that his complimentary tickets were not wasted.

His tickets were printed, his placards were out, Concert Hall engaged (and paid for, it is to be presumed), people bearing complimentary tickets came pouring in as thick as angels' visits—then why not deliver the lecture? Crowds were rushing to the theatres, the circus; crowds were rushing to hear Wendell Phillips—why was poor Landis left out in the cold? Can it be because THE EVENING TELEGRAPH is read, and its exposition adopted? Of course not. Of course we will believe anything else than this. We may be pardoned for entertaining the private opinion that Landis must have left his gutta-percha invention at home, and had gone back for it. At any rate Concert Hall was abandoned on Saturday night, and Landis was left out in the cold.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE.—In the memorial addressed to City Councils by the school-teachers relative to an increase of pay, the following statement is given to show that the actual cost of living has increased to from two and a half to three times what it was previous to the war. Thus:—

			Increase per ct.
Tea, formerly 50 cts. per lb., now		$1 50 to $1 75	200 to 250
Coffee, " 14 " " "		40 to 50	200 to 400
Sugar, " 5 " " "		20	300
Beef, " 11 to 14 " "		24 to 30	over 100
Mutton, " 8 to 10 " "		16 to 20	200 to 300
Pork, " 9 to 12 " "		20 to 30	about 150
Ham (cur), 11 " "		32	200
Lard, formerly 11 " "		20	174
Butter, " 25 to 35 " "		70 to $1 05	280 to 295
Milk, " 4 to 6 " "		12	140 to 200
Flour			100
House rent			50
Men's Clothing			200
Dress Goods for Women and Children			300 to 600
Muslins			100 to 600
Brown Sheeting,			200 to 500
Can on Cannon, 10 cents; now 75 cents			650
Cotton Laps, 18 cts. to, now $1 75			872
Drugs			200
Coal and Wood			150 to 200
Boots			200 to 250

A MIXED-UP SUIT.—This morning a mixed-up suit was heard before Alderman Welding. It seems that the dwelling No. 231 North Front street, is occupied by three or four different families. Last night the whole party got involved in a general row. Some of the parties were badly injured, especially about the head. The whole party, some five or six, were arrested and locked up until this morning. One of the prisoners, Christian Fuory, was held to answer the charge of assault and battery. Carbitian's wife then, in turn, preferred a charge against her husband's accuser, and they, in turn, were bound over to answer at court.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.—We would call attention to the meeting to-night, in Rev. Mr. Crowell's church, Broad street, below Market, in behalf of Lafayette College. Rev. Dr. George Junkin, the founder of the Institution, Governor Pollock, President of the Board of Trustees, and President Cattell, will address the meeting. The College has recently been the recipient of some munificent donations from the members of the large and wealthy denomination to which it belongs, and it is proposed to increase its efficiency by a further addition to its endowment.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.—The Republican members of Common Council have made the following caucus nominations:—

President William S. Stokley.
Chief Clerk, John Eckstein.
Assistant Clerk, Abraham Stewart.
Messengers, James Zimmerman, Charles W. Carpenter.

Mr. Stokely, the nominee for President, is well versed in parliamentary rules, and will make an admirable presiding officer. Mr. Eckstein having been a member of Councils is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his office, and there is no doubt but that they will be faithfully discharged. Both of the selections were excellent and give universal satisfaction.

CITY MORTALITY.—During the past week 316 deaths were reported at the office of the Board of Health. Of this number 145 were males, 171 females; boys, 101; girls, 81. The deaths and interments of soldiers were 22. The least number of deaths, 4, is reported from the Fourteenth Ward, and the greatest number, 32, from the Twenty-fourth Ward.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.—This morning, William Keely and James Burk were both committed by Alderman Patchel in default of $1200 bail, to answer the charge of burglary. They were arrested at Tenth and South streets.

SINGULAR.—This morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body of a dead infant found lying in the Lafayette Cemetery.

"WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE TRUE."—It is not doubted that there are several sewing machines on sale that are little better than none, yet there is a wide difference between what are regarded as "first-class," which any one will appreciate by examining and comparing. For some months past the praises of the celebrated "Florence" machine, sold at No. 630 Chestnut street, have been upon almost every tongue, and it is very certain that these encomiums are not without foundation. The "Florence" performs all that any other sewing machine has ever attempted; performs it more neatly, and with less labor; every one is provided with a Hemmer and Shirrer free of charge, and sold with a guarantee to give perfect satisfaction or the money to be refunded to the purchaser. Buy the "Florence," by all means.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT our Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, we are selling it in large amounts, daily, at reduced prices, much below present cost of production; our purchases having been made for cash, at the lowest prices of the season. We are enabled to offer customers the advantages thereby secured. Our assortment is full and complete, our goods new, fresh, and fashionable, equal to any made to order, and sold so much lower in price as to astonish those who usually procure their clothing in that way. An examination invited.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 Market Street.
HERBERT & CO.

OF GENERAL THOMAS, out in Tennessee, we need have no fears. He is of age, and seems to be able to take care of himself; or, judging from the reports we get from there, he is able to make a *family Hood* out of the General of the Rebel army, which is more than a great many others can do, having had made them General Thomas. His name, we are glad to learn, is all safe that was sent in on the Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co.'s under the Continental, early last week.

THE HOLIDAYS are near. You should beautify yourselves if you wish one of B. F. Ballmer's superb photographs. Time is short; go early. Don't forget No. 624 Arch street.

A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH are rarely attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means so cheap could not complain when accused of gross neglect. The Sozodont will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Sold by all druggists.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at No. 36, Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

WINDOW SHADES.—Persons purchasing shades in these times of high prices will save money by at once going to the manufacturer who is so well and favorably known as W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chestnut street.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CUSHIONS.—PEW, HIGH, AND SOFA CUSHIONS, estimates given, and work done lower than can be afforded by any other house. W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chestnut street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.—Old and New Furniture Upholstered and Varnished in the very best manner at W. HENRY PATTEN'S
West End Upholstery Establishment,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A NEAT AND CONVENIENT POCKET-BOOK.—Messrs. Mason & Hughes, No. 41 S. Sixth street, are the manufacturers of a patent pocket-book, that has become immensely popular. They are made of one piece of leather, by folding which, obviates the necessity for either stitching or pasting. Call and examine them.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT WORTH GIVING.—It has become the settled conviction of thoughtful people that every family in the land should be supplied with a first-class sewing machine, and it is equally their conviction that the machine which combines more excellent features than any other is the "Grover & Baker." It is the only sewing machine ever invented that executes fine embroidery, an advantage which in itself entitles it to the preference with all intelligent purchasers.

THE HOLIDAY PRESENT most acceptable to a lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES.

Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.

For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chestnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember Dean, No. 413 Chestnut street.

BURNDALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—An infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WALNUT ISLAND OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT ST., PHILADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

200,000 SHARES....PAR VALUE, $5 00.

The Walnut Bend region has the character of being first class Oil territory, and is justly termed "The Oil Basin." A remarkable fact connected with the locality is, that no well has ever been bored that did not yield Oil. Upon Walnut Island is in the very heart of the Oil Basin. It is about two miles from Oil Creek, and a less distance from Cherry Run. From its natural position, it affords working facilities which but few farms or tracts of land on the river possess. It contains about twenty acres, and is a half mile in length, thus giving about a mile of river front. At the lower end of the island, on the west side of the river, are the celebrated "Lamb" wells; on the east side of the river, the no less noted "Star" wells; on the upper end of the island, on the west side of the river, are the "Warren Bros." wells; and a short distance above, the "Huron well; on the east side of the river, directly opposite, is the "Bonner" property, admitted by practical men to be one of the best locations on the river. There can be no question, therefore, in regard to its being first-class Oil territory. Another great advantage it has, is its natural position, which separates it from all other properties. Many good wells have ceased to yield Oil, by being tapped by parties boring in the adjoining lot; such could not happen on the island. Another advantage is easy access to the island. Shipments of Oil can be made without trouble, and the price paid on the river for Oil is about one dollar per barrel more than is paid on the creek.

Developments Made and in Progress.

This Company was organized with the intention of obtaining the largest possible return for the stockholders. To accomplish this object, the Company are sinking three wells on their own account. One of them is yielding at the rate of fifty barrels per day; another is down 850 feet; the third one has been sunk to the first rock, with a very good show of Oil.

In addition to the above, there are seven wells being sunk by responsible parties, who pay all expenses, and give to the Company one-half of all the Oil produced. One of these parties is now making arrangements for boring five more wells, and expects to have them all completed during the next four months. This development will give fifteen wells, of which the Company will have all the Oil from three, and the half of the Oil from twelve. Over fifty wells can be bored without interfering with each other. The entire island will be developed as soon as practicable.

OFFICERS.

A. C. CATTELL, PRESIDENT.
WM. GETTY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

DIRECTORS.

A. C. CATTELL, MORRIS R. STROUD,
JOHN GARRETT, WM. GETTY,
J. WARNER ERWIN, 12-13-rp

BUSINESS ITEMS.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS

Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.

For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES.

CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

Green and Black Teas,
A fresh importation,
By the package or pound.
Just received by DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Penn streets.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thankful to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, we would inform them that having made extensive alterations in our establishment, we are now prepared to execute pictures to the satisfaction of all who may favor us with a call. Having now at our command increased facilities, we take pleasure in soliciting a discerning public to compare the execution of our work with that produced at any other establishment in the United States. We would also state the our

GALLERY IS FREE TO ALL

for the examination of specimens. Notwithstanding the advance of material used, and wages of hands employed, we are yet furnishing

PICTURES AT THE OLD PRICES.

Photo Miniatures.
Duplicates.
Enlarged Heads in Crayon, Oil, and Water.
Cabinet size heads in Crayon, Oil, and Water.
Imperial, Plain and Colored, 13 in. x 16, 14 x 18, 15 x 20 size.
Carte de Visite Vignettes, full size, 3-4, &c., $3 00 per dozen.
Ambrotypes, from 75 cents upwards.
Frames, per $1 per dozen, &c. &c.
On hand and for sale, a large lot of

Copies of Rare Engravings,

PHOTOGRAPHS of all the PROMINENT GENERALS and DISTINGUISHED MEN, &c. &c.
Outside views taken at short notice.

HENSZEY & Co.,
Photographers,
12-16-1m No. 812 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CLOSING OUT.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street,

Would call the attention of the Public to his splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

Comprising a full line of every variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

Suitable for

USEFUL PRESENTS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

12-13 10trp Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CHARLES DUMMIG,

No. 812 CHESNUT STREET,

Begs leave to inform his esteemed customers that his present stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS

Surpasses that of any former importation. Having selected with care every article himself, he can truly say there is no similar establishment in the country that can compare with his. As to prices, selling his goods from the first manufacturers and artists in Europe, those dealers who buy from the importers here to sell again can certainly not compete with him. Of the following goods he keeps a large variety, and in such entirely new styles, as no other store in this city can offer:—

LADIES' WORK-BOXES.
JEWELRY, GLOVE AND GLOVE BOXES.
NECESSARIES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WRITING DESKS—DRESSING CASES.
FANS, PARIS GILT AND BRONZE GOODS.
PARISIAN WARE—BOHEMIAN GLASS.
VASES, OF FINEST ANTIQUE AND MODERN.
CUTLERY—FINEST ENGLISH WALKING CANES.
CRICKET AND ARCHERY IMPLEMENTS.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
LADIES' BAGS—OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS.
CARAS, POCKET-BOOKS, CIGAR CASES.
PURSES AND PORTMONNAIES.
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.
CHESS, DOMINOES, LOTTOES.
CRIBBAGE, COUNTERS, CHESS, AND BACKGAMON BOARDS.
BAGATELLE AND TIVOLI.
IN TOYS—This department is complete in every variety known, with many novel things never before imported. Dolls, in every large variety, of every kind known, kept in fine stock, dresses in beauty and tasteful dressing anything known here and in Europe. This is no idle boast; Ladies should call and see them. 11-30-22trp

NEW YEAR'S GIFT CAMP LIBRARIES.

The United States Christian Commission, in response to numerous and earnest appeals from surgeons, chaplains, and field officers, will receive, forward, and place under the care of proper librarians,

ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY CAMP AND GUNBOAT LIBRARIES,

of one hundred and fifty volumes each, if the friends of our soldiers and sailors will forward them to its branches, or to the Central Office, during the holidays. It is but a small matter for each parent or teacher or friend, at home to buy a handsome and pleasant book for his friends in camp or hospital, write his name in it, and direct the bookseller to send it to the Commission. It will be a positive pleasure to hundreds of wives and mothers to take down the choicest volumes from their book-cases and send them thus, where their loved ones can enjoy the pleasure and profit of perusing them. Send none but the best; our soldiers deserve the best. The standard essayists, histories, biography, travels, science, poetry, magazines, standard works of fiction, whatever, in short, you would put into the chamber of your own brother, confined with a broken limb, will be acceptable, as well as religious works. Forward the parcel, marked CAMP LIBRARY, to any of the branches of the Christian Commission, or to GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman Christian Commission,
12-16-tjal No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Change of Time and Place of Departure of the Trenton Railroad Way Line from Walnut Street Wharf to Kensington Depot, to 9 o'clock P. M.

On and after Friday, December 16, 1864, the above Line (A. Quintin, Conductor), will leave Kensington Depot, at 9 P. M., for Trenton and intermediate stations. Returning—will leave Trenton on and after Monday, December 19, at 8, and Bristol at 8 30 A. M., for Philadelphia.

Two Trips by Steamboat Trenton and 2½ P. M. Line, via Tacony, are discontinued this day.

12 17-2t WM. H. GATEMER, Agent.

"OIL ON THE BRAIN" (SONG AND CHORUS.)

The most popular piece out, 25 cents; at MARSH'S PIANO AND MUSIC STORE,
12-17-tf No. 1102 CHESNUT Street,

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES,
NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 723
KELTY,
CARRINGTON & CO
CHESNUT STREET

PIANO COVERS,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY
AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

WALRAVEN.

C U R T A I N S

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Successor to W. H. Carryl,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers Complete Sets of
BROCATELLE
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

REDUCTION

IN

FANCY VELVET AND SILK

BONNETS,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

NEW STYLES,

LOW PRICES.

VELVET BONNETS made over on the latest Frames—at a moderate cost. FELT BONNETS AND HATS RESHAPED.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

THE FIRST

NATIONAL BANK.

7 3-10THS

TREASURY NOTES,

CONVERTIBLE AT MATURITY INTO

5-20 BONDS.

These Treasury Notes present great advantages to subscribers as an investment. The interest is liberal, the security undoubted, and the privilege given the holder of converting the notes, upon maturity, into UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. BONDS (5-20s) is of great value.

This Bank keeps on hand a large supply of all denominations, from $50s to $1000.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. allowed on sales of $1000 and upwards; on sales of $50,000 or over, THREE-EIGHTH PER CENT.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
12-15-6trp CASHIER.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:—
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, December 8, 1864.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., THURSDAY, December 15, 1864.
TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 22, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES
at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For cash and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
12-1-18t Quartermaster-General's Office.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-24-6m No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SALE.—TO PRINTERS.—IMPOSING stone, large size, in first-rate order. Apply at this office. 12-9

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
GROVER & SINN,
LESSEES AND MANAGERS.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
DECEMBER 19 and 20,
REPRODUCTION FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
MOST POSITIVELY,
of Dion Boucicault's great American drama, in five acts, entitled the

OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,

with new and splendid scenery, by the ever talented John R. Smithson, D. R. Stone, expressly painted for the present production, by himself and

Original Music by Reynold and Grand Orchestra.

The "Octoroon" is a truthful picture of SLAVERY IN LOUISIANA,
in its least objectionable form, and has never been equaled for its powerful representation of

LIFE IN THE FAR SOUTHWEST.

In order to add more interest to the play the Manager would announce that he has succeeded in securing the services of
MRS. GEORGE JAMES KUHN,
Miss. SOPHIE GIMBEL KUHN,
MRS. SOPHIE GIMBEL KUHN,
who will make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE,
since her recent marriage,
AS THE OCTOROON GIRL, ZOE.

The Manager desires it proper to state to the public, that without the consent of
MISS BELLE VAUGHN,
he could not possibly have arranged with Mrs. Sophie Gimbel Kuhn, as Miss Vaughn had been originally cast for the character. But in the most generous manner, the Lee relinquished her claim to the part, simply to study

THE MANAGEMENT AND THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the extreme length and merits of the OCTOROON, it will commence the entire evening's performances.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 24,
EIGHTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when the OCTOROON will be performed.

Price of Admission to the Matinee, 50 cents to all parts of the House.

Children 25 cents. Doors open at 12½; to commence at 2.

Christmas Day, ALADDIN will be produced.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS, WALNUT Street, above EIGHTH.—Directress, Mrs. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
UNPARALLELED EQUESTRIAN ATTRACTION,
AND EXCITEMENT.
The great wild rider of the West,
LE JEUNE BURT,
will appear every evening during the week. He is highly received with immense applause.
MR. CHARLES REED,
the world-renowned equestrian and pirouette equestrian, will also perform during the present week.
YOUNG NICOLO, YOUNG NICOLO,
in a new and daring act.
THE BROTHERS TALLEEN
will gracefully accomplish their daring evolutions on the curious Trapeze.
SIXTY FEET IN THE AIR.
The programme of entertainment for the present week is rich in its equestrian display, and includes leaping, equestrian, and gymnastic sports, grace, and beauty of the entire corps of artists.
ADMISSION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $2 and $3.
Performance commences each Evening at 7 45.
Performances on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, commencing at 2½, o'clock.
Get your tickets during the day.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
Unbridled Success. Unbated Success.
HOUSES PACKED NIGHTLY.
FOURTH WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE,
Who will appear to-night in two characters.
TO-NIGHT (Monday), December 19,
The splendid Comedy of the
RIVALS.
Bob Acres.....J. S. CLARKE
Supported by the full strength of the Company.
To conclude with the Comic Drama of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Tony Wimble.....J. S. CLARKE
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

SIXTH WEEK OF
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
Of the charming, young, able actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
Lucille Western, Lucille Western,
Who will, by particular desire, appear as
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.
Leah, a Jewish Maiden.....LUCILLE WESTERN
To conclude with the popular Farce of
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Seats may be secured from 9 till 3 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
(Also of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.)
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
MONDAY EVENING, December 19,
EDWIN FORREST
EDWIN FORREST
Will render
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
His great Shakspearian Impersonation,
MACBETH,
In Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy of
MACBETH,
The grandest conception of human genius,
Supported by
MADAME PONISI as Lady Macbeth,
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH as Macduff,
And the entire Company.
This Tragedy will be placed upon the stage with the GREATEST COMPLETENESS.
TUESDAY—EDWIN FORREST
As the Duke of Gloster IN RICHARD III.
EDWIN FORREST'S engagement will positively close FRIDAY EVENING, December 30.

MR. FORREST
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Curtain rises quarter before 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 and 25 cents.
Reserved Seats 50 cents additional.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

SIXTH CLASSICAL MATINEE
BY THE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB,
AT 2 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, December 21.
Single Tickets, at the door, Fifty Cents. 12-17-3t

CHRIST REJECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admission, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2m*

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,
at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-30-1-2

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 325 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,
Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignment goods for public sale.

HATCHETS, HAMMERS, AXES, TABLE CUTLERY, WAITER'S, TRAYS, Etc.
Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, 25 doz. assorted shoe and other Hammers; shingling Hatchets and Hand Axes.
At 10½ o'clock, One Set Knives and Forks and Forks or Spoons, Bread and Butchers' Knives; Japanned Tea Trays, Waiters, and Bread Baskets; brass Locks and Curtain Bands; wood screws, etc.
TOYS, DOLLS, AND FANCY GOODS.
At 11 o'clock, 250 lots fine French and German Toys, Dolls, Dolls' Heads, tin Mechanical Railroad Cars and Wagons, Masks, Building Blocks, Soldier Caps, Glass Balls, etc.
FRENCH CHINA, PARIAN AND LAVA
Vases, Cups and Saucers, Motto Mugs, Card Baskets, Card Plates, Match Boxes, Cologne, Toy Tea Sets, etc.
WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE.
An assortment of White Granite and C. C. Ware, in lots suitable for retail storekeepers. Also, Looking-Glass Plates, Glassware, etc.